

Ozal proposes facilities for Greeks

ANKARA (R) — Prime Minister Turgut Ozal said Tuesday that Turkey could supply water and electricity to Greek islands off the Turkish coast and that Ankara was considering lifting its passport requirement for visiting Greek citizens. This latest olive branch to Athens follows the lifting by Ankara in April of its visa requirement for Greek visitors. Relations between the two countries, both members of the NATO alliance, are strained over Aegean air space and continental shelf rights and the Cyprus issue. Mr. Ozal told an audience in southeast Turkey: "In order to solve the problems between the two countries accumulated over the last 30 years, we now have to soften the atmosphere." He said: "The islands are on our doorstep. It is very costly to provide facilities from Greece, it will be cheaper to provide them from Turkey... we could give them electricity and water. I am realistic and practical in these issues."

Volume 9 Number 2624

AMMAN, WEDNESDAY JULY 25, 1984, SHAWWAL 26, 1404

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

Karami to visit Syria on Thursday

BEIRUT (R) — Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami will make a one-day visit to Syria on Thursday for talks on security and political matters, official sources said Tuesday. The visit will be Mr. Karami's first to Damascus since he formed a national unity government under Syrian auspices almost three months ago. Mr. Karami will also visit Saudi Arabia soon to discuss economic aid towards the reconstruction of Lebanon, but no date has been set for the visit, the sources added.

Japan to re-open Beirut embassy

TOKYO (R) — Japan will re-open its embassy in Beirut later this week, Foreign Ministry sources said Tuesday. The embassy suspended business on Feb. 17 after part of the building was damaged by bombs.

Reagan holds press conference

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Ronald Reagan was expected to hold a news conference at 2400 GMT on Tuesday, the White House announced officially Monday. It will be the president's 26th conference since he took office. Deputy White House Press Secretary Larry Speakes said Mr. Reagan will have an opening statement, but would not say what the topic was.

Giscard d'Estaing may re-enter assembly

PARIS (R) — Former French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing Tuesday won the chance to return to political life in the National Assembly when a seat fell vacant in his homeland of central France. The seat has been occupied by Claude Wolff, a friend and political colleague of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, who told the provincial newspaper la Montagne he was resigning as deputy for Puy-de-Dôme. He was elected to the European Parliament in June. The date for a by-election has yet to be fixed but a Giscard d'Estaing aide said: "It's highly probable that he will be a candidate."

Oslo probes death of seaman in Libya

OSLO (R) — Norwegian police have questioned the crew of a Norwegian cargo ship held for 10 weeks in Libya after the death of a 52-year-old seaman, the Foreign Ministry said Tuesday. The seaman, Bjorn Pedersen, was at first said to have committed suicide on board the ship Germa Lionel. Norway's daily newspaper Dagbladet reported Monday that Mr. Pedersen had been tortured and killed while the vessel was docked in Libya. The 1,592-ton Germa Lionel arrived in Tripoli on May 10 from Britain, with 14 crew and what was described as a general cargo. The vessel was held after Mr. Pedersen's death while Libya demanded financial guarantees and payment for expenses incurred, officials said. The owner, Alf Moha, told the Norwegian news agency NTB that \$277,000 had been paid to free the ship.

INSIDE

- Soviets agree to increase U.N. troops in Lebanon, page 2
- Obaidat visits Ma'an, page 3
- Behind the curtain of 'religious fanaticism' in India, page 4
- Diversion from tribal affiliations reflected in Jordan's by-elections in March, page 5
- Krickstein becomes youngest U.S. professional tennis title holder, page 6
- OPEC producers may cut prices, page 7
- Pakistan, China seek better ties with India, page 8

Peres secures 45 Knesset seats to Shamir's 41 Likud begins coalition efforts against stern Labour stand

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir began efforts to form a coalition Tuesday, facing a determined blocking effort by the Labour Party which narrowly outpolled his Likud bloc in Monday's general election.

The arithmetic of the outcome gave Mr. Shamir the better chance of forming a government, but Labour claimed it also might be able to form a coalition in the election outcome was seen likely to deadlock future Middle East peace moves, with neither party strong enough to take initiatives or respond to American proposals. (See page 2).

With virtually all the votes counted except those of soldiers, the Labour Party won 45 seats and the ruling Likud 41 in the 120-seat Knesset parliament.

Chiefs of both parties said they hoped to form a government and were urgently meeting representatives of some of the 13 smaller parties.

President Haim Herzog said he will wait until Thursday before deciding which leader to ask to form a government.

The fragmentation was highlighted by the success of politicians at either end of the political spectrum. They included the extremist rabbi, Meir Kahane, who advocates evicting Arabs out of Israel and the occupied West Bank.

State television said Rabbi Kahane, who has twice before failed to gain a seat, had polled the necessary one per cent of the vote to qualify. The New York-born

machine-guns and explosives, the ministry said.

Many Saudi leaders and businessmen have holiday homes in southern Spain.

Saudi Oil Minister Sheikh Yamani arrived Tuesday in the Costa del Sol port of Motril aboard his private yacht.

The ministry said Hosseini lodged Iranian wounded in the Iran-Iraq war in his Barcelona home where they await medical treatment in Spanish or other European hospitals.

The ministry said Hosseini had received instructions from Iran to carry out an attempt against the Saudi airliner and an unnamed person in Spain.

Police investigations revealed that Hosseini had contacted a fifth person to whom he gave a briefcase containing weapons which the man was to take to Madrid's international airport. The weapons, the communiqué said, were to be used by the persons who were to carry out the acts.

The ministry said this terrorist action was to be carried out and directed by Rabani, who arrived in Spain four days ago with a false Tunisian passport in the name of Abrik Omar Ben Hamed.

The ministry said Seyed Habbar Hosseini, 29, Dezuoli Sherab, 26, and Hassani Hassan, 25, had been arrested in Barcelona and Abou Nasser Mohammad Rabani, 24, in Madrid. They were suspected members of a radical Shi'ite group called "Martyrs of the Islamic Revolution," it added.

An Iranian embassy spokesman declined any comment, saying he had no knowledge of the affair.

Police who raided the Barcelona house found weapons including two grenade launchers.

four-member study group of pro-government and opposition deputies to look into the problem of France's ageing population.

Mr. Fabius, at 37 the youngest French prime minister this century, said he wanted to unite the French people where it was possible: "There are enough subjects of division for us not to add more."

Mr. Fabius praised Mr. Mauroy for his "warmth and courage" during three years as premier and said his government would continue the task.

He made only a passing reference to the Communist Party's refusal to serve in his government, saying he would have preferred to have the Communists in his team. They had four ministers in Mr. Mauroy's cabinet.

would also have tacit Communist and ultra-left backing.

The final result closely resembled the near-tie in the 1981 election, which enabled Menachem Begin to form a narrow coalition with the religious parties.

Mr. Shamir told supporters that Likud was better placed to form a coalition than Labour and hailed the results as "a tremendous, historic success" for his party. He invited Labour to serve under him.

Labour leader Shimon Peres, who has rejected previous offers to join a coalition with Likud, said that as his party attracted the biggest vote it expected to head the government.

Mr. Shamir's outgoing, five-party coalition broke up last March because of disagreement on economic measures to reduce Israel's 400 per cent annual inflation rate and the big trade deficit.

The election result was a major blow for the Labour Party which lost the last two ballots. It had hoped public discontent over the economy and the 1982 Lebanon invasion would secure victory this time.

Labour's leading triumvirate of Mr. Peres, Yitzhak Rabin and Yitzhak Navon were clearly disappointed when they turned up at

party headquarters to thank campaign organisers Monday night.

Egypt urges Israeli pullout from Arab lands; U.S.-Israeli ties not to change after election; Arabs expect little from Israeli elections, page 2

Results	
TEL AVIV (R) — With 98 per cent of the votes counted, Israel television gave the following results in Monday's election (previous strength in brackets):	
Labour alignment	45 (49)
Likud	41 (46)
National Religious Party	4 (5)
Communists	4 (4)
Tehiya	4 (3)
Shinui	3 (2)
Shas	4 (0)
Tami	1 (3)
Citizens Rights Movement	3 (1)
Yahad	3 (0)
Morasha	2 (0)
Kach	1 (0)
Progressive List	2 (0)
Agudat Israel	2 (4)
Ometz	1 (0)
The votes of soldiers for the 120-seat parliament are still being counted.	

Pentagon to train 150 Kuwaiti pilots

WASHINGTON (AP) — The U.S. Defence Department told Congress Monday that it plans to train 150 pilots for Kuwait's air force in a new move to strengthen that Gulf country's air defences.

The new action follows U.S. agreement last month to improve Kuwait's Hawk anti-aircraft missiles so it can fend off any attacks by Iranian war planes on its oil-producing and tanker-loading facilities.

The new American move also comes about 10 days after Kuwait initiated a \$327 million arms deal with the Soviet Union under which Kuwaiti officials said they will receive a variety of surface-to-air and surface-to-surface missiles, tanks and other military hardware.

The Kuwaiti pilots will be trained in the United States, U.S. air force officials say.

Kuwait has a small air force made up mainly of about 30 U.S.-built A-4 Skyhawk fighter-bombers and 17 French-manufactured Mirage air defence interceptors.

The Kuwaiti pilots will be trained in the United States, U.S. air force officials say.

Kuwait has a small air force made up mainly of about 30 U.S.-built A-4 Skyhawk fighter-bombers and 17 French-manufactured Mirage air defence interceptors.

The Kuwaiti pilots will be trained in the United States, U.S. air force officials say.

Kuwait has a small air force made up mainly of about 30 U.S.-built A-4 Skyhawk fighter-bombers and 17 French-manufactured Mirage air defence interceptors.

The Kuwaiti pilots will be trained in the United States, U.S. air force officials say.

Kuwait has a small air force made up mainly of about 30 U.S.-built A-4 Skyhawk fighter-bombers and 17 French-manufactured Mirage air defence interceptors.

The Kuwaiti pilots will be trained in the United States, U.S. air force officials say.

Kuwait has a small air force made up mainly of about 30 U.S.-built A-4 Skyhawk fighter-bombers and 17 French-manufactured Mirage air defence interceptors.

The Kuwaiti pilots will be trained in the United States, U.S. air force officials say.

Kuwait has a small air force made up mainly of about 30 U.S.-built A-4 Skyhawk fighter-bombers and 17 French-manufactured Mirage air defence interceptors.

The Kuwaiti pilots will be trained in the United States, U.S. air force officials say.

The arms purchase from the Soviet Union has been interpreted as possibly opening the way toward increased Soviet influence in the vital Gulf area.

In a letter to Congress, the Pentagon said Kuwait would pay about \$78 million for undergraduate and advanced pilot training for 150 Kuwaiti airmen to overcome a shortage of qualified pilots.

The Kuwaiti pilots will be trained in the United States, U.S. air force officials say.

Kuwait has a small air force made up mainly of about 30 U.S.-built A-4 Skyhawk fighter-bombers and 17 French-manufactured Mirage air defence interceptors.

The Kuwaiti pilots will be trained in the United States, U.S. air force officials say.

Kuwait has a small air force made up mainly of about 30 U.S.-built A-4 Skyhawk fighter-bombers and 17 French-manufactured Mirage air defence interceptors.

The Kuwaiti pilots will be trained in the United States, U.S. air force officials say.

Kuwait has a small air force made up mainly of about 30 U.S.-built A-4 Skyhawk fighter-bombers and 17 French-manufactured Mirage air defence interceptors.

The Kuwaiti pilots will be trained in the United States, U.S. air force officials say.

Kuwait has a small air force made up mainly of about 30 U.S.-built A-4 Skyhawk fighter-bombers and 17 French-manufactured Mirage air defence interceptors.

The Kuwaiti pilots will be trained in the United States, U.S. air force officials say.

Kuwait has a small air force made up mainly of about 30 U.S.-built A-4 Skyhawk fighter-bombers and 17 French-manufactured Mirage air defence interceptors.

The Kuwaiti pilots will be trained in the United States, U.S. air force officials say.

Kuwait has a small air force made up mainly of about 30 U.S.-built A-4 Skyhawk fighter-bombers and 17 French-manufactured Mirage air defence interceptors.

The Kuwaiti pilots will be trained in the United States, U.S. air force officials say.

Kuwait has a small air force made up mainly of about 30 U.S.-built A-4 Skyhawk fighter-bombers and 17 French-manufactured Mirage air defence interceptors.



Mohammad Milhem, (centre at table), president of Palestinian popular heritage, holds a press conference in Amman Tuesday (Petra photo)

Arafat to open Palestine culture day

AMMAN (Petra) — Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat is expected to inaugurate celebrations opening here on July 29 to mark the International Day of Palestinian Popular Culture, according to Mohammad Milhem, chairman of a committee organising the event.

He told a press conference at the PLO offices in Amman Tuesday that the celebrations will be held in co-operation with the Ministry of Culture and Youth.

They will be staged at the Roman Amphitheatre in Amman and in Zarqa, Wadi Al Yabis, Al

Husa, Yarmouk University, Baqa'a and the Royal Cultural Centre. Troupes will present folk dances and songs on Palestine, he said.

Mr. Milhem, former mayor of the occupied town of Halhoul in the West Bank, urged Palestinians to consider ways of highlighting Palestinian culture and also urged them to wear Palestinian national costumes on the occasion and to display their interest in their culture.

Referring to the committee's activities he said that it had participated in the second Jerash Festival, Jordan's Independence Day

celebrations, the University of Jordan's celebrations and the Land Day celebrations held on March 31. The committee has also organised exhibitions of Palestinian books, Palestinian embroidery, national costumes, and wood and mother-of-pearl products.

Mr. Milhem expressed his appreciation of Jordanian ministries and government departments for helping the committee organise its activities and also thanked citizens who made donations to the committee enabling it to carry out its objectives.

Mrs. Gandhi says she is target of 'some most powerful world forces'

NEW DELHI (R) — Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi Tuesday made an emotional defence of her decision to send the army into Punjab eight weeks ago and said she was the target of attack by powerful world forces.

"I am not only the butt of attack of the opposition in the country but also of some of the most powerful forces in the world," Mrs. Gandhi said during a parliamentary debate on the Punjab crisis. She did not elaborate.

Mrs. Gandhi told the Upper House of Parliament that opposition politicians were trying to exploit the Punjab crisis and their attitude reflected a sense of irresponsibility.

She said the army crackdown on Punjab was ordered because the government felt there was no other course open.

"If we have made mistakes, it is because of our sympathy and desire not to hurt anyone," she said.

The Press Trust of India news agency reported that security forces on mopping-up operations had detained 16 more suspected Sikh extremists in Punjab during the past 24 hours.

It said three stabbing incidents were reported in the curfew-bound south-eastern city of Hyderabad, where communal violence erupted Monday during a Hindu religious procession.

The news agency quoted a police spokesman as saying about 150 people had been arrested in the city since Monday to head off further violence.

In the north-eastern state of Tripura seven people, including two policemen, were wounded Tuesday in a separatist guerrilla attack on a gas field.

A major security operation was mounted Tuesday along Punjab's main canal after saboteurs opened a 200-metre breach in the Bhakra waterway on Saturday, the second such incident since the army moved into Punjab on June 2.

"No separate Sikh state"

The Associated Press adds: Mrs. Gandhi told parliament on Tuesday that she would never permit a separate Sikh state, nor allow any religious centre to again become a stronghold for political extremists.

"I am firm on the fact that there can be no separate state and no religious place can become an arsenal again, anywhere in India," she said.

At the same time, Mrs. Gandhi conceded that her government's recent, much-criticised "white paper" on Punjab did not fully explain the "exceedingly complex" situation in the troubled northern state.

The white paper, issued July 14, was presented as an account of events leading up to and including the June 5-6 army attack on the Sikhs' Golden Temple in Amritsar, in which some 600 people died by official counts and more than twice that many according to unofficial sources.

Opposition leaders have condemned the document and demanded that another report be made.

"The whole situation is an exceedingly complex one and all these facts cannot be put in the white paper. It is a document of bare facts prepared along bureaucratic lines," Mrs. Gandhi told the 244-member Rajya Sabha.

Moscow raps U.S. paper on chemicals

GENEVA (R) — The Soviet Union Tuesday described a U.S. draft convention banning chemical weapons as a setback to negotiations, saying it "created a number of major and hopeless tangles which had not existed before."

The draft, formally tabled by U.S. Vice-President George Bush at the 40-nation Geneva disarmament conference last April, has been the subject of a number of explanatory statements in recent weeks by chief U.S. delegate Louis Fields.

Moscow's chief negotiator Viktor Israelsky told the conference Tuesday that the U.S. scheme, which emphasises verification, "increases the differences between the parties at the negotiations and is a setback on a number of issues, especially on verification."

Mr. Fields' clarifications had "done nothing to change our overall assessment of the document," Mr. Israelsky said.

The Soviet news agency TASS attacked the draft as absurd and unacceptable as soon as it was tabled but U.S. negotiators said they were not deterred by this initial public reaction and hoped Moscow would negotiate seriously on the issue.

These hopes were apparently dashed by Tuesday's Soviet statement.

"When the United States came out with its draft convention in April, it became obvious that the draft did not add any positive contributions and is a setback on a number of issues, especially on verification."

Mr. Fields' clarifications had "done nothing to change our overall assessment of the document," Mr. Israelsky said.

The Soviet news agency TASS attacked the draft as absurd and unacceptable as soon as it was tabled but U.S. negotiators said they were not deterred by this initial public reaction and hoped Moscow would negotiate seriously on the issue.

Moscow's chief negotiator Viktor Israelsky told the conference Tuesday that the U.S. scheme, which emphasises verification, "increases the differences between the parties at the negotiations and is a setback on a number of issues, especially on verification."

Mr. Fields' clarifications had "done nothing to change our overall assessment of the document," Mr. Israelsky said.

The Soviet news agency TASS attacked the draft as absurd and unacceptable as soon as it was tabled but U.S. negotiators said they were not deterred by this initial public reaction and hoped Moscow would negotiate seriously on the issue.

These hopes were apparently dashed by Tuesday's Soviet statement.

"When the United States came out with its draft convention in April, it became obvious that the draft did not add any positive contributions and is a setback on a number of issues, especially on verification."

Mr. Fields' clarifications had "done nothing to change our overall assessment of the document," Mr. Israelsky said.

The Soviet news agency TASS attacked the draft as absurd and unacceptable as soon as it was tabled but U.S. negotiators said they were not deterred by this initial public reaction and hoped Moscow would negotiate seriously on the issue.

Moscow's chief negotiator Viktor Israelsky told the conference Tuesday that the U.S. scheme, which emphasises verification, "increases the differences between the parties at the negotiations and is a setback on a number of issues, especially on verification."

Mr. Fields' clarifications had "done nothing to change our overall assessment of the document," Mr. Israelsky said.

The Soviet news agency TASS attacked the draft as absurd and unacceptable as soon as it was tabled but U.S. negotiators said they were not deterred by this initial public reaction and hoped Moscow would negotiate seriously on the issue.

These hopes were apparently dashed by Tuesday's Soviet statement.

"When the United States came out with its draft convention in April, it became obvious that the draft did not add any positive contributions and is a setback on a number of issues, especially on verification."

Ex-spycatcher threatens to expose Soviet penetration of Mi5

HOBART, Tasmania (R) — Former spycatcher Peter Wright said Tuesday he would publish allegations of high-level Soviet penetration of Britain's Mi5 counter-intelligence service unless there was an independent inquiry into his claims.

Speaking from his stud farm at Cygnet south of Hobart, Mr. Wright said: "The (British) government is going to be very shaken if this is published, and if the government doesn't move I will publish."

He said he would wait for a few days to assess reaction to his claims of extensive Soviet penetration of the British security service.

Last week he alleged that Sir Roger Hollis, a former Mi5 director-general and a key figure in the establishment of the Australian Secret Intelligence Organisation (ASIO), had been a Soviet spy.

"They need to put a flue brush through the security service and remove anyone who could be a risk," he said.

For several years Mr. Wright chaired an intelligence service investigation into Soviet penetration.

Mr. Wright said he was not optimistic that Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's government would act on his allegations.

"I think the British government will avoid having to meet the issue. They are hoping it will just go away," he said.

"I have said that I am prepared to go to England to discuss it with them and I don't propose to go any further than that now."

The dossier does exist and I have offered to send them a copy of it."

He said the British secret service had managed to catch only 13 Soviet agents since World War II because "everything was leaking out."

Mr. Wright said he was shaken when Sir Anthony Blunt was

unmasked as the so-called "fourth man" in the Kim Philby-Guy Burgess-Donald McLean case.

"The government did a wicked thing blowing Blunt because he was promised immunity if he testified," Mr. Wright said.

Mr. Wright has called for Mi5 to be disbanded and believes the government should set up a totally new security service.

"There is no doubt that Mi5 can't go on living as it has been living," he said.

Local company awarded Sinai irrigation contract

AMMAN (J.T.) — A Jordanian company has won a contract to carry out a large agricultural project in southern Sinai, Egypt, according to Al Ra'i Arabic daily newspaper. The report said that the contract, which was signed here last week, provides for the company to carry out a large scale drip irrigation project in Sinai.

The company will start implementing the project on an area

of 650 dunums in the coming month. The Jordanian company, which specialises in drip irrigation projects, has its headquarters at Sahab industrial estate near Amman.

A spokesman for the company said that it won the contract despite strong competition from international firms specialising in drip irrigation technology.

Ministers inspect border posts, travellers' services

AL RUWEISHED (Petra) — Ministers of Public Works and Finance Rayef Nijem and Hanna Odeh Tuesday paid inspection visits to border posts near the Jordanian-Syrian border in the north and the Jordanian-Iraqi border in the east.

The ministers, accompanied by senior aides and Customs Director Adel Al Qudus, also inspected an area of land near the Iraqi border where the government plans to establish a new border centre to replace the present one which is 75 kilometres inside the Jordanian border.

The two ministers and officials discussed methods of improving

services to travellers by supplying the centre with electricity, running water, proper sanitation and by improving its general appearance until the new border post is ready. The ministers also discussed with local officials the possible impact on the livelihood of the local inhabitants once the border post is relocated from Ruweished nearer to the border.

In Ramtha, the ministers met with local officials to discuss ways of improving parking lots and other services. They also discussed the prospect of building a new complex to house nearly 100 offices that specialise in clearing goods and supplying services.

Abdul Jaber tours labour offices in Jordan Valley

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Labour Tayseer Abdul Jaber said Tuesday that his ministry is interested in providing labour for the agricultural sector in the Jordan Valley.

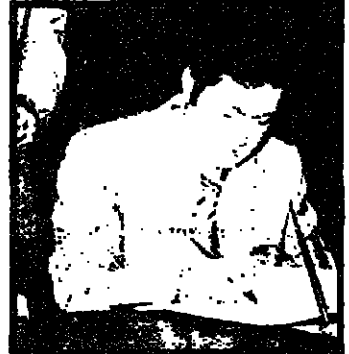
During a tour of the Jordan Valley region, the minister said that thousands of non-Jordanian workers are employed in agricultural projects and farms in the area but the work requires more people to help increase agricultural production.

The minister spoke at a special celebration for the opening of an employment office in southern Shuneh which he said will facilitate the work of agricultural labourers. He said that the ministry will open a labour department in Deir Alla, north of Shuneh, to supervise the progress of labour offices in the region.

Dr. Abdul Jaber also announced that the Ministry of Labour will organise training courses at the vocational training centre in Shuneh for workers employed in

the Jordan Valley. The minister had earlier made inspection visits to labour offices in Balqa governorate. The tour began in Salt where the minister met with officials and heard their views about services offered to workers and work permits issued to non-Jordanian workers.

Later the minister called at Deir Alla in the Jordan Valley where he visited the labour office and met with Arab and foreign workers.



Tayseer Abdul Jaber

NEWS IN BRIEF

Health delegates cable Hassan

AMMAN (Petra) — Participants in the first Jordanian Medical Conference Tuesday sent a cable to His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan expressing their appreciation for his patronage at the conference and for his active participation. The contributions that Prince Hassan made to the conference had a great effect in supporting its activities and were instrumental to its success, the cable said.

Ajlouni inspects Zarqa hospital

AMMAN (Petra) — Health Minister Kamel Al Ajlouni Tuesday visited the Zarqa government hospital and inspected its new sections. He was also briefed on the services and programmes of the hospital by doctors and other staff.

Red Crescent team in Moscow

AMMAN (Petra) — President of the Jordanian National Red Crescent Society, Dr. Ahmad Abu Qoura, left for Moscow Tuesday for a week-long visit to the Soviet Union. Dr. Abu Qoura, who heads a society delegation, will hold talks on bilateral co-operation between Red Crescent and Red Cross societies in Jordan and the Soviet Union and will discuss subjects related to an international peace conference due to be held in Finland and Sweden.

Laila Bustami exhibition opens

AMMAN (Petra) — An art exhibition by Laila Al Bustami opened at the Royal Cultural Centre Tuesday. The week-long exhibition, opened by Yarmouk University President Adnan Badran, displays 30 paintings depicting architecture. The opening ceremony was attended by Minister of Public Works Rayef Nijem, members of diplomatic missions and an audience of art lovers.

British Council presents books

AMMAN (Petra) — The British Council has presented the Princess Alia Community College and the Islamic Educational College in Amman with 300 books dealing with different subjects. British Council Representative in Jordan David Latta presented the books to the two colleges.

Student attempts suicide

AJLOUN (J.T.) — A student who has just passed the Tawjihi examinations tried to commit suicide because he said his result was unsatisfactory. A report in the daily press said that the young man, identified only as M.B., shot himself in the abdomen when he learnt that his pass mark was 81.5 per cent as he had expected a much better result. He was treated at the Baptist hospital here and then moved for intensive care at the University of Jordan hospital, the report said.



Prime Minister Ahmad 'Obeidat (centre) tours a glass factory in Ma'an Governorate Tuesday as part of a ministerial tour of the southern region of the country to review developments (Petra photo).

SSC covers 1/4m people, 'Obeid says

AMMAN (Petra) — At least a quarter of a million people, employed by more than 1000 institutions, are now covered by the Social Security Corporation (SSC) law, according to Mr. Farhi 'Obeid, the SSC's director general.

Speaking at the final session of a training course for 20 SSC employees, Mr. 'Obeid said that speedy work, flexibility and dedication should be a basis for the SSC's activities so that the best services can be offered to citizens.

According to Mr. 'Obeid, the SSC has organised a one day seminar for 70 per cent representing various private sector companies in Jordan in order to brief them on legal and other issues regarding the application of the SSC law in their companies and institutions.

Jordan to attend energy resources conference

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan will take part in an international conference on energy economics and statistics which will be held in Brussels, Belgium, early in October. Delegates at the four-day conference will discuss subjects connected with ways of tapping new energy resources and measures for reducing energy consumption. The conference is co-sponsored by the European Common Market and the Organisation of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC).

Trade activity, Aqaba free zone discussed

AQABA (Petra) — Ways of boosting trade activity in Aqaba were discussed at a meeting held here Monday between cabinet ministers and members of the Aqaba Chamber of Commerce.

Jawad Al Anani and Hamdullah Nabulsi, now accompanying Prime Minister Ahmad 'Obeidat on his current tour of Southern Jordan, reviewed with the chambers' members proposals that were submitted to the prime minister during his visit to Aqaba. These subjects include the expansion of the free zone in Aqaba and registration of hotels at the Chamber of Commerce.

U.S. university to assist educational programmes

AMMAN (J.T.) — A delegation from Oklahoma State University in the United States held discussions this week with officials from the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Health regarding the implementation of technical assistance services under the Fourth Education Project.

The project will last for 3½ years and involves training fellowships in the USA and technical assistance for 92 Jordanian teachers, administrators, and Ministry of Health officials in some 26 different specialisations including industrial and polytechnic education, community college administration, and various nursing and paramedical programmes.

This is the second in a series of technical assistance projects between Oklahoma State University (OSU) and the Ministry of Education. The World Bank is the executing agency on behalf of the United Nations Development Programme which is providing the major support for the technical assistance project.

In addition to the training fellowships for Jordanians, technical assistance in curriculum development, instructional aids, administrative procedures, development and other subjects will be given by representatives of OSU through short-term consulting assignments in the Ministries of Education and Health.

Jordan elected as member of executive postal council

AMMAN (J.T.) — Preparations undertaken for the launch of an Arab satellite were reviewed here Tuesday by Minister of Communications Mohammad Adhoub Al Zaben and Dr. Ali Mashat, director general of the Arab Satellite Communications Organisation (ARASAT).

Dr. Mashat briefed the minister on the construction of ground stations and preparations for launching. He said that work is progressing well and that the satellite is expected to be launched in the first week of November.

Also Tuesday, Dr. Zaben announced that Jordan has been elected a member of the executive council of the Universal Postal Union (UPU) based in Bern, Switzerland. Dr. Zaben said that he had received a cable from the Jordanian delegation to the UPU

meeting currently being held in Hamburg, West Germany informing him of the decision.

The executive council groups 40 UPU members who retain the post for five years and who represent the 166 member nations of the UPU. The Jordanian delegation is led by Mr. Mansour Ibn Tarif, under secretary at the Ministry of Communications.

The UPU was founded in 1874 and began operations July 1875. Its executive council supervises the activities of the UPU's international bureau, undertakes studies, draws up proposals and makes recommendations to the UPU congress. It is responsible for encouraging, supervising and co-ordinating international co-operation in the form of postal technical assistance and vocational training.

JEA switches on 7 villages in rural electricity project

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordan Electricity Authority (JEA) has announced the completion of an electrification project for seven villages inhabited by 4,000 people in Ma'an governorate. In a statement the JEA announced that the project, which has now been inaugurated, is part of a general plan for the electrification of rural regions in southern Jordan.

The plan, which will benefit 25,000 people, covers 33 villages

in Ma'an, Shobak, Tafleeh and Karak and will be completed by October this year, the announcement said.

According to the announcement, the plan is being carried out by two local firms and a West German company.

The JEA's director of transport and distribution, Mr. Ribhi Al Hamed, said that six other villages within the plan will be supplied with electricity in August.

Meetings focus on local development issues

Obeidat, ministers tour Ma'an, review plans

MA'AN (Petra) — Prime Minister Ahmad 'Obeidat Tuesday urged the citizens of Ma'an Governorate to drill more artesian wells in order to increase agricultural production in their region. The prime minister, who was speaking at a meeting in Ma'an, said that instructions have been issued to the Jordan Water Authority (WAJ) to increase water distribution from wells so that farmers can produce more. "Agriculture is one of the priorities in the work of the government in view of its importance to the national economy," the prime minister said.

Attending the meeting were the governor of Ma'an, heads of departments in Ma'an, members of the Lower and Upper Houses of Parliament from Ma'an Governorate, mayors, notables and representatives of various sectors in the area.

"The government is committed to carry out projects included in its programme for the south and will continue the dialogue with representatives of Ma'an Governorate for the purpose of achieving that objective," the prime minister said.

He said that national duty requires everybody to fight corruption so that progress can be achieved. "Jordan is presently passing through difficult circumstances due to meagre financial resources, but it will overcome the difficulty through hard and diligent work and through co-operation between the private and public sectors," said Mr. 'Obeidat.

The prime minister announced that the government will soon discuss the subject of fixing prices for plots of land in Ma'an Governorate which are to be distributed to the local inhabitants. He also instructed the director of the Land and Survey Department to set up a special committee to draw up a list of people who will benefit from this land.

Discussing a projected housing scheme at Shideh which the Arab Potash Company (APC) plans to set up, Mr. 'Obeidat said that the company has no objection to the project being implemented within the Ma'an Municipality.

He also said that the government is keen on improving health services in various parts of Ma'an Governorate and building

hospitals.

Law court

The government also plans to build a law court in Ma'an and an annex to the government departments' complex in the governorate, Mr. 'Obeidat added.

Mr. 'Obeidat, accompanied by several cabinet members and senior officials, made a tour of Ma'an Governorate Tuesday after an inspection visit to Agaba during the past two days.

The prime minister called at the housing project for the railway employees and was briefed on progress of work. The project entails building 150 housing units which will cost JD 1.3 million and is expected to be completed by the middle of August.

Afterwards, the prime minister called at the glass factory in Ma'an and was briefed by Dr. Hashem Al Dabbas, chairman of the factory's board of directors, on the progress of work in the factory. The factory, to be set up on a 60 dunum area of land, will be producing 27,000 tonnes of window panels, he said. Dr. Dabbas added that the project is expected to cost JD 13 million and will employ 220 people.

Fodder for farmers

Interior Minister Suleiman Arar said that the government will supply farmers with fodder for their livestock in view of this year's drought.

Transport Minister Taher Hikmat said that a tax currently charged on lorries commuting across the border will soon be cancelled. He also said that the ministry of

transport will soon establish a technical institute in Ma'an to train local people on the maintenance and management of railway work so that they can replace non-Jordanian workers.

Minister of Industry, Trade and Tourism Jawad Al Anani said that the government will set up a housing project at Shideh within the boundaries of Ma'an Governorate. This project, expected to cost \$60 million, will be carried out by the Jordan Phosphates Mines Company and will house some 15,000 people, the minister said.

Dr. Anani also said that the tourism authority will carry out development projects in Wadi Musa, near the Nabatean city of Petra, and the Jordan Electricity Authority will supply all villages in Ma'an governorate with electricity before the end of the year. Dr. Anani also said that the government will try to find work for retired military personnel in industrial businesses in Southern Jordan in a bid to stop the movement of people to Amman from the South.

Housing projects

Also speaking was Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Hamdullah Al Nabulsi who said that the government intends to build several housing projects in Southern Jordan for those employed in factories and for people with very low incomes.

WAJ Director Mohammad Saleh Al Keilani said that water will be supplied to all settlements in the badia regions and the authority has offered facilities to citizens wishing to drill artesian wells for irrigation and drinking.

This year the WAJ will build a water network in Ma'an and is now building a wastewater treatment plant which is due to be operational by the end of 1986, Mr. Keilani said.

Ma'an Mayor Mohammad Kreshan presented requests to reduce the price of state-owned land and to extend the boundaries of the municipality. Heads of local town and village councils also spoke at the meeting submitting requests for their regions.



Mr. Ali Ghandour (left), chairman of the board of Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, confers Tuesday with Mr. Fathi Abul Hassan, representing the Sudanese airline, about possible technical and administrative co-operation between the national carriers of the two countries.

Alia discusses technical, administrative co-operation with Sudanese airline team

AMMAN (Petra) — The national airlines of Jordan and Sudan opened talks here Tuesday on future co-operation in air transport and technical aid.

Mr. Ali Ghandour, chairman of the board of directors of Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, and a Sudanese delegation led by Mr. Fathi Omar Abul-Hassan, chairman of the board of directors of the Sudanese airline are currently holding meetings and studying arrangements to offer technical, organisational and administrative assistance to the Sudanese airline, according to a spokesman for Alia.

In an interview with the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, Mr. Abul Hassan said that he discussed with Mr. Ghandour aspects of co-operation between the two airlines and the possibility of Alia chartering some of its planes to Sudan to transport Sudanese Mus-

lim pilgrims to the Holy sites in Saudi Arabia.

"We attach great importance to this subject in view of the strong relations between Jordan and Sudan and because the chartering of planes will enable the two countries to widen their scope of bilateral co-operation in air transport," Mr. Abul Hassan said.

He also said that the Sudanese government has lately decided to dissolve the Sudanese national airline company and to establish a new company to be called the Sudan Air Transport Company in which the government will hold less than 50 per cent of the shares with the rest of the shares to be owned by the private sector.

"This company will be free of government restrictions that tend to impede air transport operations and will have the flexibility to handle developments in local and international air transport," said

Mr. Abul Hassan.

There will be subsidiaries of the new company to handle domestic and international air transport operations separately in addition to a small company for maintenance and ground supply services, Mr. Abul Hassan added.

Mr. Abul Hassan praised Alia for its efforts in developing air transport operations in the Arab region and described it as "one of the best world airlines."

Asked about the nature of assistance which Sudan's airline hopes to receive from Alia, he said that the Sudanese airline will try to benefit from Alia's experience and expressed the hope that Alia's technical, administrative and organisational aid would boost Sudan's air transport operations.

The Sudanese airline owns three Boeing 707s, two Boeing 737s and three Boeing 727s.



Egyptian Minister of Agriculture Yousef Wali (left at head of table) holds a press conference Tuesday, attended by Minister of Agriculture Muhammad Bashir, during which he reviewed scopes of bilateral co-operation (Petra photo).

سكوت في 1 من 1

Jordan Times

Responsible Editor: **MOHAMMAD AMAD**
 Board of Directors: **JUMA A. BAKMAD**, **RAJA KUSSA**, **MOHAMMAD AMAD**, **MAHMOUD AL-KAYED**
 Editor: **GEORGE S. HAWATMEN**
 Senior Editor: **RAMI G. KHOURI**
 Advertising Manager: **FERNANDO FRANCIS**
 Editorial and advertising offices: **Jordan Press Foundation**
 University Road, P.O. Box 6710, Amman, Jordan
 Telephone: 666320, 666265 Telex: 21977 AERAJO
 Telegram: JORTIMES, Amman, Jordan
 The Jordan Times is published daily except Fridays
 Subscription and advertising rates are available from the Jordan Times advertising department

Disappointment not setback

THE RESULTS of the general elections in Israel are anything but a setback for the peace process in the Middle East. An outright Labour win was never a realistic possibility, and a Labour victory was by no means certain to move things forward on a settlement. The Likud had been in power for seven years, and, with the support of the right-wing parties, could rule Israel for seven or 10 more. Besides, there was not even a semblance of any kind of movement in the peace process for it to be affected by any election, and for the failure of Labour to set it back in any direction.

It may be a big disappointment for the moderates of the Arab world and the Americans to have Likud re-form an Israeli government. And, up to a certain degree, rightly so. But need this really be the whole case, considering that even the most extreme of Israeli governments cannot stand a day's pressure of U.S. economic boycott against their country?

The truth of the matter is that the Americans have been playing too many silly games with us, too much pampering the Israelis and their "democracy," by not being firm with them, and by letting them have their way all the time.

And look at the results of the elections. An overall swing to the right — with or without the "magic presence" of Menachem Begin — and a new tendency to cling on to Arab territory for ever, undeterred by the Americans and their dollars, nor by their wrath.

Well, if the U.S. strategy was wholly based on a Labour win, and nothing else, Washington is in to lose what is left of its influence in this part of the world, or get itself lost in the Middle East quagmire.

Alternatively, Washington might prefer to see the results of the Israeli elections as a stalemate, and decide to wait until after the presidential elections in November to see what could be done. If that happens, there will be only a few months in which to manoeuvre for the right position.

Chaim Peres, Navon and the others might have indeed bargained their chances to regain power for their party; but, in the end, it is mistakes by the Americans which let slip the chances of establishing peace in the area.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Educational system should be revised

THE MINISTRY of Education Monday announced the results of the Tawjihi examinations for the scholastic year 1983/84. The low average of the results (49.6 per cent) calls for wonder and for a re-consideration of the educational situation in the country. This result came after 57 years of applying the present Jordanian educational system, and this requires from us to take stock of the past years and to re-consider plans for the future.

More than half of the 47787 students who sat for the examinations failed and the rest did not score good results, something which caused so much frustration and desperation among students who spent the past 11 years studying to build for their future. Many voices were heard in the past and are still heard calling for a reform of the educational system in Jordan that would involve the conditions of classrooms, teachers, administration and other matters pertaining to schools and education.

No doubt there had been sincere efforts in the past for improving the situation, but we must admit that all these efforts have failed in filling the gap. Education has always been one of the priorities of King Hussein and the government, and the results of the Tawjihi this year warrant an overhauling of the whole system with a view to overcoming all obstacles that impede the country's development.

Al Dustour: Curbing Israel's diplomacy

A DECISION by Saudi Arabia and Iraq to reduce the level of diplomatic representation with Sri Lanka is a step in the right direction. This ought to be copied by other Arab states and not only with regard to relations with Sri Lanka, but also with other states that contemplate restoring diplomatic ties with Israel.

If Sri Lanka went ahead and restored full diplomatic ties with Israel the Arabs should also take a further step to measure up to that move.

In the absence of a strong united Arab stand, and in the light of a weak and divided Arab Nation, Israel has started reviving its bids for infiltrating into Africa and restoring diplomatic ties with states there, severed when Israel launched its 1967 aggression. These African states had, to date, been supporting Arab rights. It is essential for the Arabs to keep Israel out of Africa and to keep it isolated from other world nations as much as possible.

The Arabs should exercise pressure on nations trying to build strong relations with Israel. Perhaps the Iraqi and Saudi moves were the beginning, and more such steps will be coming in the future. The Arab Nation, no doubt, possesses vast material resources that enable it to exercise pressure and tighten the noose around the Zionist state.

Sawt Al Shaab: No matter who wins

OF LATE there has been so much talk in the press about the Israeli and American elections and predictions about the winner and his future policies concerning the occupied Arab lands. Many are in agreement that it makes no difference whether the Likud or Labour was in power after the elections in Israel because both are in fact two faces of the same coin, and both have Zionist objectives to achieve. The same thing has been said about the candidates for the presidency in the United States, and many think that whoever is in the White House in January 1985, he will not give priority to discussing peace prospects in the Middle East.

The Arabs should not wait for peace to come from Tel Aviv or Washington. The real answer to Israel's terrorist and colonisation activities in the occupied Arab territories is a determined will to remove this occupation for ever. For this to happen, there should be ample preparation work designed to achieve that liberation.

Whoever rules in Washington or Tel Aviv is not important because our priority should be to work in unity among us for regaining our rights by means of our own power.

Behind the curtain of religious fanaticism in India

By John Muttam

THE NORTH Indian state of Punjab recently witnessed one of the worst political crises since independence. Much before the spate of violence that rocked that prosperous state since 1982, two distinct but mutually supportive violent movements were seen to be at work in Punjab. One was a sectarian religious movement, organised and orchestrated by a segment of Sikh religious fundamentalists. Its objective was to suppress and if possible to root out another rival Sikh sect known as the Nirankaris whose liberal religious traditions and practices were anathema to the fundamentalists. The assassination of Baba Gurbachan Singh, the spiritual leader of the Nirankaris in April 1980 accelerated social and religious strife and tensions, leading to repeated violent clashes between the two sects. The other was a secessionist movement revived by another segment of Sikhs in Punjab, following an appeal from certain Sikh leaders that a homeland for the Sikhs should be carved out of the Punjab state where they could establish their separate identity and function as a politico-religious entity. The Sikh religious fundamentalists fully supported the concept of "Khalistan," which means the "nation of the pure". Much of

the political violence in Punjab in recent years centre round this secessionist concept.

Akalis' ostrich role

By the time the Akali Dal Party, which is supposed to represent Sikh political interests in the state, put forward its fifteen-point charter, the fundamentalists and separatists had already forged ahead with their extremist activities to achieve their aim of establishing a separate Sikh state. Moreover, the Akali leadership found itself on the horns of a dilemma. For, it could fully appreciate and endorse neither the above-said movements nor did it feel strong enough to condemn them. For a while, therefore, it drew comfort in playing the ostrich role in the political desert of Punjab. But the Akalis could not do it for long. The party's power base had already considerably eroded because of its negative approach to the problems of Punjab. Extremists started accusing the Dal leadership of doing nothing for the Sikh people in a very critical juncture of their struggle for a separate state. So the party had to energise itself or face the risk of being completely discredited before the Sikh people of Punjab.

However, when it came to itself, the Akali leadership got a jolt in finding that the party members too were strongly influenced by sectarian and secessionist tendencies. Pressured by the extremist elements within the party, for its own survival, the Akali Dal had to stage a number of political stunts such as "rail roko", "rasta roko", Punjab bundi, etc., which only served to add fuel to the fire.

It became very clear that in the context of the political turmoil, all the parties including the Akali Dal, lost their relevance and credibility to handle the Punjab situation. The whole democratic process of negotiation had broken down. The concept of secularism, the basic foundation of India's unity seemed to be put on trial in Punjab.

The most intriguing aspect of the agitation was that the holy precincts of the Golden Temple and other gurdwaras throughout Punjab and elsewhere were being used as hideouts for extremists and terrorists. The governments' reluctance to send police forces into gurdwaras out of deference to the religious sentiments of the Sikh community was fully exploited. These elements misused sacred places of worship to direct and commit acts of murder, sab-

otage, arson and loot. Their actions plunged Punjab into political anarchy. On the 1984 Republic Day, the secretary of the so-called National Council of Khalistan (which was banned on May 1, 1982) hoisted a flag within the Golden Temple complex, purported to be the flag of the so-called "Republic of Khalistan". Such and other anti-national activities were not condemned or disapproved by the Akali Dal Party or the temple authorities.

Terrorist tactics

Some of the tactics employed by the secessionists and terrorists to achieve their goal were: systematic campaign to create bitterness and hatred between Sikhs and Hindus; indoctrination in the ideology of separatism in militant terms behind the facade of gurmata camps; training in the use of modern weaponry; use of terrorism against specific targets in the police and the administration of Punjab; preparation of "hit lists" of those who disagreed and organising their murder; random killing of persons of a particular community aimed at creating terror and instigating communal violence; stockpiling of arms and ammunition in places of worship; utilisation of smugglers and anti-social elements for

procuring supplies of arms ammunition and looting of banks, jewellery shops and individual homes; obtaining covert and overt support from external sources. These tactics helped to harvest 1200 violent incidents in Punjab between Aug. 4, 1982 and June 3, 1984, causing 410 deaths and 1180 injuries.

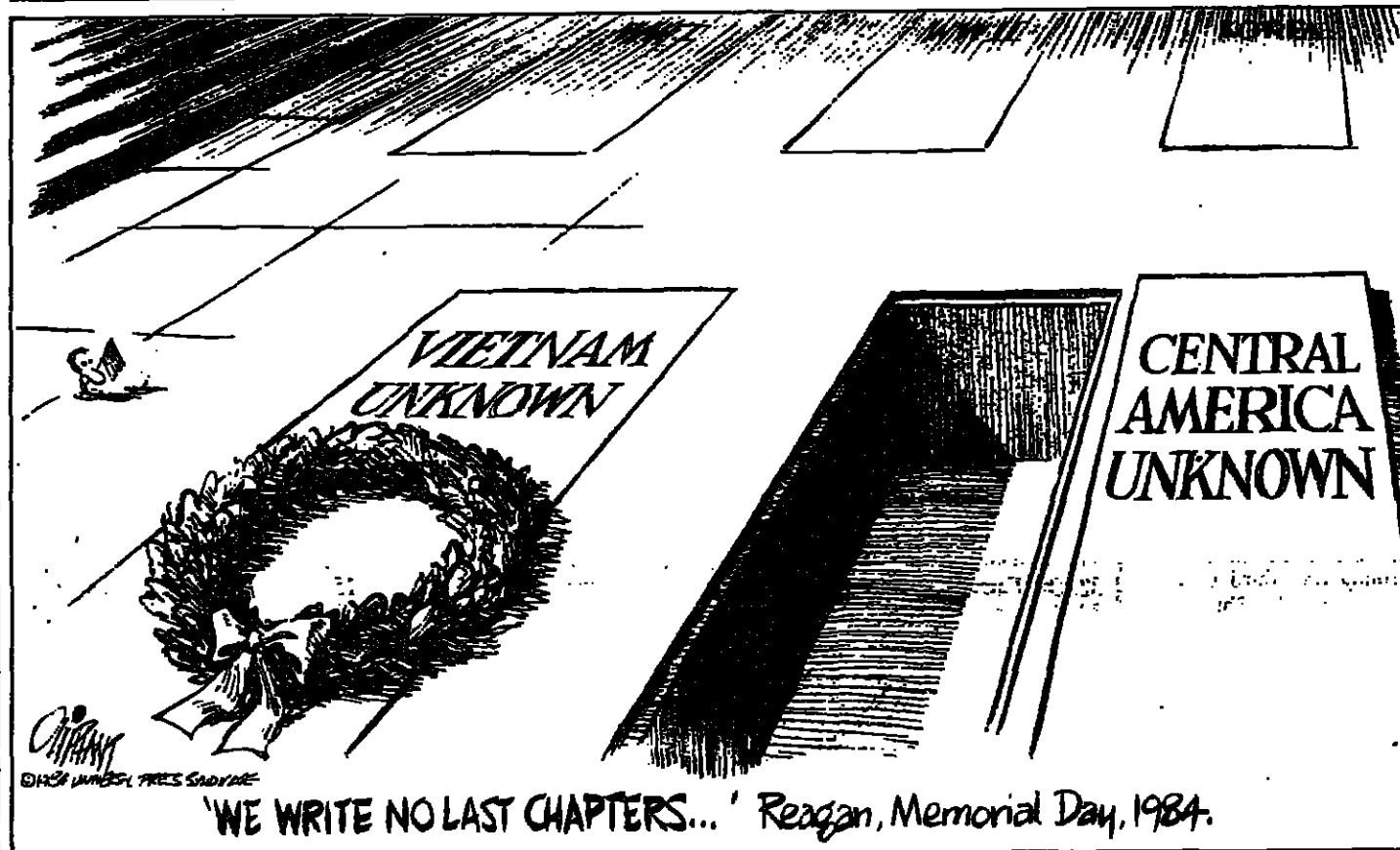
Terrorist activities were on the increase since the beginning of 1984 as was evident from the fact that out of the 1200 violent incidents, 775 took place between Jan. 1 and June 3, 1984 and the number of persons killed and injured in that period amounted to 298 and 525 respectively. Writing in "The Hindu" a veteran Marxist leader Mr. Harkishan Singh Surjeet notes that the extremists wanted the Golden Temple to be blown up by the army which would have enabled them to rouse the religious sentiments of the Sikhs and rally them behind their nefarious slogan of "Khalistan."

Related government action

Though belated, the government had to take a decision. On June 6, 1984 it summoned the army to raid the Golden Temple and other religious places all over Punjab to flush out terrorists. The army ope-

ration in the Golden Temple and elsewhere caused 554 deaths which included 84 army men. Several hundreds were injured. Over 4700 terrorist and suspects were apprehended. An impressive assemblage of arms and ammunition were recovered from the Golden Temple and other religious places of worship.

A White Paper issued by the government of India notes that in Punjab, a small group, using the cover of religion, adopted terror as an instrument to promote a secessionist movement based on communal separatism. The Golden Temple and other religious places of worship were used to provide total immunity to criminals and to disrupt the unity of the country. This has been the most blatant example of the misuse of religion and religious places in India's recent history. The basic challenges of India's unity have arisen from communal fanaticism and other divisive forces with powerful external support. Repeated external aggression and other pressures having failed to break the unity and integrity of India, attempts are being made to create internal disruption by attacking secularism, the basic foundation of India's unity.



Guatemala political mould retains its shape

After continuing military-inspired violence, Guatemala has had elections designed to pave the way for a return to full democracy next year. David Gardner studies the results.

GUATEMALA CITY — "The (Guatemalan) army hasn't become democratic out of conviction, or because the holy ghost passed overhead. It has taken a strategic decision to opt for the democratic process and that decision is the reform reversible."

This was the sanguine view offered by Mr. Vinicio Cerezo, otherwise jubilant at the victory of his Christian Democratic Party, which came out ahead in the July 1 constituent assembly elections designed to pave the way for a return to full democracy in Guatemala next year.

The elections revealed a change in Guatemala's blood-soaked politics. But it is premature to talk of a redistribution of power held by the armed forces and its far-right and business allies since the reformist government of Mr. Jacobo Arbenz was ousted in a CIA-organised coup 30 years ago.

The parties of the centre, led by the Christian Democrats, polled more than a third of the votes, while the National Union of the Centre (UCN), a one-year-old, self-proclaimed centrist party launched by newspaper publisher Mr. Jorge Carpio, pushed the neo-Fascist National Liberation Movement (MLN) into a poor third place.

The mould of Guatemalan politics, shaped by continuing military-inspired violence that has almost wiped out the democratic opposition at all levels and by decades of rigged elections, is far from broken. The democratic left as well as the mauled, but still vigorous, guerrilla left — was unable or unwilling to take part. Blank and spoiled ballots accounted for the largest block of votes.

Nevertheless, the elections have thrown into relief a shift in strategy by the military and their supporters. The army's 23 regional commanders decided in January and February that it would be better to withdraw from the forefront of politics. This was both to restore their own cohesion — seriously damaged by faction fighting

for power and privilege — and more importantly because they realised that a return to democratic forms would unlock the vaults of U.S. aid, suspended in 1977 after the regime refused to improve its human rights record.

At the same time sectors of landowners and the business community, traditionally backing the military, have tilted towards reform. They have become resentful of the increasingly powerful role of the military in running the economy. Also they have found themselves financially squeezed, thrown back on to a tiny domestic urban market by the spread of war in Central America and the dislocations to the rural economy caused by the army's counter-insurgency campaign.

Last year, U.S. economic aid to Guatemala, excluding \$54.6 million in commodity credit guarantees, totalled \$27.5 million.

This is due to rise to \$33.6 million this year, and \$96.4 million next, when \$10.3 million in so-called "non-lethal" military aid is also scheduled (Washington has already allowed through a \$2 million cash-for-spare parts deal).

The army is proud that it has contained a threatening left-wing insurgency without U.S. aid, relying instead largely on Israel, and on South Africa, Venezuela, Argentina, Taiwan, and the expensive open market. With Israeli help they have built a munitions plant producing bullets for M-16 and Gali assault rifles. But its costs are high and efficiency low because ex-President General Romeo Lucas Garcia sited it in his home town of Coban, an area of high humidity.

One Western military observer described the 30,000-man army as the best "tooth-and-tail" outfit in Latin America with about half its strength in the field at any one time. (The U.S. average in Vietnam was 12 to 14 per cent of combat strength). However, the army is past the "red line" mark in the upkeep of nearly all its ageing equipment. Thus, despite the military's claims of outright victory

against the insurgency, US aid would certainly be welcomed.

The army's total war has forced the guerrillas out of many of their strongholds and on to the defensive, but this has placed enormous strains on the country's social fabric and the economy. Over 20,000 people, mostly peasants from the country's Mayan Indian majority, are thought to have been killed in the past four years.

Killings have dropped from their peak during the 1982-83 "pacification" campaign, but are still averaging 124 a month, with "disappearances" rising to 42 a month, according to the cautious figures used by the U.S. embassy.

Guatemala's extravagantly beautiful countryside has been militarised, transformed into an archipelago of large estates, garrisons, and "strategic hamlets", 40 of which have been built or are under construction. The counter-insurgency campaign has disrupted the peasant economy and culture, displaced hundreds of thousands, and established a rule of fear through the 800,000-strong civil defence patrols, recruited by forced conscription.

The army has allocated itself \$145 million of this year's \$1.3 billion budget, contributing heavily to a deficit expected to top \$500 million. The rising deficit prompted the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to suspend the second half of a \$120 million standby credit this month (July), exacerbating a growing foreign exchange shortage.

Despite an apparently manageable foreign debt of around \$2 billion, Guatemala has secured only one commercial credit, for \$75 million, in the last three years. The dispute with the IMF centres on the military government's unwillingness to introduce fully an agreed tax reform package, built around the introduction of Value Added Tax.

The army has also in recent years developed its own economic muscle. It has a bank and an insurance company. Control extends over some 40 public companies, one of which, the national airline Aviateca, is widely believed to have been used as a "cash cow" for military purposes; the man-

agement of major public works projects like the Chixoy Hydroelectric Plant, which has over-shoot its original \$360 million budget by some \$500 million; interests in land and industry, often through third parties; and in two private TV channels, 11 and 13, as well as its control over the state-owned Channel 5.

Under pressure from the private sector, the military backed off from more ambitious projects. They were, for example, intending to set up a cement concern with South African capital, which would have challenged the monopoly position of Cemento Progreso, owned by the leading Novella family, according to local business sources.

The private sector has reacted with hostility to the army's transformation from guardian of its interests into potential competitor, and has totally opposed increased taxes.

Mr. Cerezo explained that, while ten years ago the Chamber of Agriculture refused to receive a Christian Democrat delegation, last month (June) the chamber's officials were seeking him out. "Contracting markets demand some form of land reform," to expand the national consumer base, he said.

But the main shift in business support, traditionally four-square behind the MLN, the self-styled "Party of Organised Violence", has been to the National Union of the Centre — "a shift from the murderous to the civilised right", as one Social Democrat leader describes it.

Mr. Carpio, the UCN's flamboyant leader, is safely Reaganite in his supply-side economics and his view that Washington's Central America policy has saved Guatemala from becoming another Nicaragua.

As General Guillermo Echaverria, a leading figure in the army until ousted last year after calling for a return to democracy, encapsulates it: "The traditional right has to resign itself to losing a portion of power in order to survive and avoid taking Guatemala towards catastrophe." — Financial Times news feature

Identity of Noori Al Said killer revealed

BAGHDAD — The name of the man who killed a former prime minister of Iraq 26 years ago came to light for the first time recently.

Al Thawra, organ of the ruling Baath Party, named the man who shot Noori Al Said dead on July 15, 1958 as Khudair Saleh Mahdi Al Samarrie in its Friday issue.

Al Said, who ran Iraqi affairs for more than 30 years, even when out of office, was one of the proponents of the now-defunct Baghdad Pact aligning Iraq with other states in a defence treaty. On July 14, 1958, the Iraqi monarchy was ousted in a bloody coup at the time of which he was prime minister.

A day after the coup he was killed and the name of the killer has never been officially disclosed. It was not clear why Al Thawra

chose to reveal it today.

A prize of 10,000 dinars (\$32,000) had been set on the ex-prime minister's head as revolutionaries thought the fate of the revolution would hang in the balance if he managed to escape.

Al Thawra quoted Samarrie as saying that on the day after the coup, he was standing in front of his home in central Baghdad when he saw two women wearing black Abayas (cloaks). One aroused his suspicions as she had pyjamas on under her Abaya.

As Samarrie, then an army corporal, approached them, one of them opened fire. Al Thawra said Samarrie realised it was Noori Al Said, overpowered him and shot him twice in the head with a pistol.

LETTERS

Mideast Lombards

To the Editor:

The Lombards did not become absorbed into the population of the countries in which they settled. In London, they maintained themselves apart from the native population, restricted their activities to Lombard Street, and discouraged inter-marriages. The Lombards found favour with successive British monarchs. They sold pardons and collected tithes for the Church of Rome. Wherever they went the Lombards practised banking and usury, and they flourished. Finding their commercial activities restricted under the reign of Elizabeth I, the Lombards severed their connections and left England for other parts of Europe. This, in brief, is the story of the Lombards in England. There is, no doubt, a mysterious similarity of character suggesting relationship between the Lombards of England and the Israelis of the Middle East, especially as regards their isolationist tendencies.

Can Israel exist as an alien organ implanted in the Arab body by physicians who miscalculated, misunderstood, and misjudged the consequences of such a transplant operation? Can Israel continue to exist in a body that rejects its very existence and that refuses to provide it with the necessities of life? Will the American-Israeli status quo stand the acid test in the event a De Gaulle is nominated and elected president of the United States of America? Such a president, I am certain, will throw a bucket of icy water on American-Israeli relations, cut the blood vessel that supplies Israel with life, and concentrate all his efforts on solving America's domestic and foreign problems. Such a president, I can foretell, will address the American nation as Martin Luther addressed the Germans in years bygone: Your money flies over the Atlantic like feathers and when it reaches Israel it is converted into instruments of war, annihilation and devastation.

To evade an imminent war of attrition that might have far-reaching effect on our universe, the leaders of Israel should review their imprudent and perilous policies in a perfectly earnest and responsible spirit. While there is life there is hope and great expectations.

George N. Saig,
P.O. Box 996,
Amman.

Commendable deed

To the Editor:

I WISH to inform you of a very commendable deed performed by one of the taxi drivers at the 4th Circle of Jabal Amman at about 1:30 p.m. on Thursday, July 19.

I am an American citizen who has been living in Amman for five weeks. My two daughters and I were returning by taxi from the U.S. Embassy to our hotel when the following incident occurred:

Our taxi driver, whom I know only as Khaled, noticed black smoke coming from the back engine of a Volkswagen beetle stopped at the 4th Circle. Khaled quickly stopped the taxi, grabbed his fire extinguisher, and hastened to help the Volkswagen driver. Khaled promptly extinguished the flames that shot from the engine when the car hood was raised, thus preventing further damage. He then returned to the taxi and brought us to our destination.

Khaled's taxi was a yellow Mercedes bearing the license numbers 192893. I regret that I could not determine his family name nor the name of the taxi service for whom he works. I do feel that such thoughtful and quick-acting assistance should be made known and hope that you and your newspaper can help in commending Khaled for his considerate and courageous help at the scene of the auto fire.

Cynthia G. Kenton,
Amman.

Spill in 1st

Recent by-election reflects popular diversion from tribal affiliation

The following article was written for Al Ra'i newspaper by a Jordanian politician, who did not wish to be identified. It is translated and published in the Jordan Times for usefulness.

DETAILED RESULTS of the parliamentary by-elections held in the East Bank of Jordan have been published only recently. These included results of the Lower House's single seat for Amman. Before the detailed results were published, it was not possible to give an analysis of the results. The following are remarks and analytical views about the election and its results.

Electoral campaign

1- In the Amman constituency, election was for a single seat in parliament. It is an established fact that elections for a single seat do not reflect the true orientation of voters, but provide rather preliminary indicators only. This is because strong rivalry for the single seat does not leave much room for the emergence of political alliances among varying social groups and because a number of factors, some of them personal, bear a significant impact on the results, unlike the situation when several seats are contested.

2- In the Amman area, 40 candidates were registered as running for the single seat and this leads to the dissipation of the power of votes and the divergence of political and social orientations. We are also to remember that in our country, family and tribal links still prevail, and together with personal affiliations and views they play a significant role in directing the electorate. One example of this is, in the case of a candidate in one fairly large suburb of Amman, who was elected almost by everybody living and voting there.

3- The geographic area for the single seat in the Amman constituency was too large, including the city proper, its suburbs, Zarqa, Jerash, Madaba as well as Al Azraq, Al Sukhneh, Al Ruseifeh and Sahab towns, and their refugee camps. In such a situation, a candidate has all chances to win if he relies on an organised political, social or intellectual force. Of course, the results in such a case will not be in favour of independent candidates who are not backed by an organised social or political group for two reasons:

One, because of the difficulty of launching a campaign, big enough to cover such a wide area if the candidate does not enjoy the support of an organised group that can make the necessary contacts with the voters, or conduct an organised campaign to win him support. A candidate running independently will also have to incur expenses involved in such a campaign.

Two, an independent candidate who is not backed by an organised group will not be able to name his representatives for various polling stations, which, in the Amman area, ran up to 100.

4- Traditional candidates and their supporters who in the past formed a united front showed deep splits and divisions in the by-elections and so caused the disintegration of votes and the emergence of tens of candidates for the single seat. At the same time there appeared social and political blocs and these provided new candidates.

5- There was a poor turnout of voters in major cities especially Amman, Zarqa and Ruseifa because the masses have little experience in exercising their rights to vote or because they had no confidence in the power of their votes in tipping the balance in favour of

their candidates or because they were indifferent as to the results of the election.

This clearly means that most of the people who registered for voting and did actually vote in the by-election had political, social or other reasons for that, regardless of the groups or organisations to which they belong. This also means that the majority of people in the main urban regions did not take part in the election which automatically means that the results do not reflect a true picture of the situation, and do not represent the correct views or orientations of the Jordanian people. However, these results give a fair idea of the social or political forces that have been active in the country. Such results might not reflect the situation in the long-term future.

6- Candidates who ran for the Amman seat avoided appearing as representatives of definite political forces with fixed programmes but those who ran for the Jerash and Salt constituencies did appear as strong representatives of extreme leftist political orientation. Candidates for the Amman constituency presented platforms which were mostly obscure and worked out in general terms without specific political or social trends. In fact one could not differentiate between one candidate and another and could not affiliate any of them to a particular political group. Even those presenting religious programmes were not specific in their aims and objectives, and presented the public with views in general terms. It is true that a limited number of individual candidates presented Islamic programmes, calling for the adoption of Islamic thought and religious system in social and political life, yet candidates who are known to be affiliated to leftist groups refrained from presenting their political programmes that reflect their affiliation, but were content only to offer a general outline of their views.

7- The Palestinian refugees in the camps were divided, due to a division in the Fateh movement of the Palestine Liberation Organisation. Therefore, the result was that part of the refugees voted in support for leftist candidates, and others, supported candidates with strong religious orientation. But again this might not last for so long and is no denominator of future elections.

8- Women's role: Women in Jordan were given the right to vote in election but they did not show a strong turnout in proportion to their numbers or social affiliations. Only two categories of women were involved:

(a) those nearer to the tribal environment; and (b) those with strong religious affiliation, mostly from the middle and lower classes.

Women who have no political, social or religious affiliations and mainly those living in cities kept aloof. These too, like men of their kind, formed the bigger majority which was indifferent or scarcely concerned with the election or its results.

Therefore, we can say, only those women who exercised their right to voting have had an effect on the results of the by-election.

This means that the results do not reflect the majority's views and we do not know whether women will continue to abstain from elections in the future or whether there will rise a new situation which will prompt the majority of eligible voters, including women, to take

another view later on.

9- A number of the candidates relied on their tribal "base" for support in the election but some of these candidates displayed some sort of political orientation and some of them even went as far as to adopt defined attitudes, extreme in character in some cases. Therefore, one cannot classify candidates on the basis of their tribal affiliation, and this undoubtedly bears a big significance on future elections, especially that some of these candidates in question have managed to attract very important groups outside the tribal sector.

General trends

These basic remarks on the elections, I wish to present some remarks and analysis of the results of the Amman contest.

After making a detailed study of the results I came to the conclusion that most of the voters went to a group of five candidates and this can provide us with a clear picture of the points that are worth analysing.

The first five candidates who got the highest vote in the election are representative of a broad spectrum of all the candidates who ran for parliament.

They were as follows according to the number of votes they collected:

Mr. Laith Shubeilat, Mr. Barjas Al Hadid, Mr. Faris Al Nabulsi, Mr. Hamad Abu Zaid and Mr. Miffeh Al Lawzi.

A glance at the final results reveals 1. that Laith Shubeilat has acquired nearly one sixth of the vote and they were nearly double those obtained by the second candidate, Barjas Al Hadid. It was clear that Laith Shubeilat represented an Islamic platform;

2. that Mr. Nabulsi (the third) enjoyed the support of various groups with leftist orientation (although it is quite impossible to sort out leftists from rightists);

3. the fourth candidate (Mr. Abu Zaid) was able to clinch all the votes of Sahab, a suburb south of Amman, where Mr. Shubeilat obtained 24 votes. Mr. Abu Zaid got 2,629 votes, an indicator of strong family and tribal affiliation;

4. the fifth candidate (Mr. Miffeh Al Lawzi), who was supposed to enjoy the support of tribes to whom he belongs in Amman was able to get 1,308 votes from Zarqa where he has no tribal affiliation. In Zarqa Mr. Al Lawzi relied on individual voters, an important group forming one third of the total votes which Mr. Shubeilat got from Zarqa, a city rife with Islamic activity. The city's Palestinian population, who supports Mr. Arafat's Fateh movement gave their votes to Mr. Shubeilat;

5. Mr. Nabulsi, who was supported by several sectors of the population we choose to call "leftist", was able to clinch only 1,570 votes in Zarqa although the city is regarded a relative stronghold of Mr. Nabulsi;

6. In Jerash, Mr. Shubeilat obtained 285 votes while the fifth candidate in order, Mr. Lawzi got 220 and Mr. Nabulsi 45 only, though Mr. Lawzi does not enjoy tribal support in Jerash as is the case in other regions. Jerash was also expected to give overwhelming support for Mr. Shubeilat, who has clear-cut religious orientation;

7. In Amman and its suburbs we notice the following:

(a) Mr. Shubeilat acquired most of the votes, 11,406, whereas Mr. Nabulsi got 6,165 votes and Barjas Al Hadid 3,341 votes.

(b) In the suburbs Mr. Hadid who has tribal support got 4,534

votes and Miffeh Al Lawzi, 3078 votes whereas Mr. Shubeilat got no more than 2040 votes. In the suburbs, Mr. Nabulsi got only 984 votes.

8. With regard to women's vote, we notice the following:

(a) Mr. Shubeilat got 28 per cent of women's votes in the city proper and five per cent of women's votes in the capital's suburbs. Mr. Barjas Al Hadid won seven per cent of women's votes in Amman and 17 per cent of these votes in the suburbs. Mr. Faris Nabulsi got 16.9 per cent of women's votes in Amman and only 2.5 per cent of women's votes in the suburbs. Mr. Miffeh Al Lawzi obtained 2.9 per cent of the women's votes in Amman and 8.9 per cent of women's votes in Amman's suburbs.

These figures indicate that the candidates who relied on political factors got a high percentage of the women's votes in Amman, far higher than those relying on tribal affiliations. But they failed

to achieve high percentage of women's votes in the suburbs unlike their opponents who have strong tribal affiliations.

(b) In Zarqa, Mr. Shubeilat got 11 per cent of the women's votes who cast ballots whereas his rival Salameh Al Ghuweiri, who enjoys the support of a strong tribal community obtained 24 per cent of the women's votes in Zarqa. Mr. Nabulsi obtained six per cent of women's votes in Zarqa. Mr. Miffeh Al Lawzi got 5.3 per cent and Barjas Al Hadid got 2.5 per cent.

9. In Madaba, we notice the following:

Mr. Nabulsi obtained double the number of votes which Laith Shubeilat got (13 per cent for Mr. Nabulsi and six per cent for Mr. Shubeilat), whereas Mr. Fawwaz Abul Ghanam (from Madaba) got 60 per cent of the vote and Dr. Ma'ay'a (from Madaba) got 19 per cent of the vote. The results reflect the social situation prevailing in Madaba at the present:

10. We must not overlook the fact that Laith Shubeilat (who ran for election on ideological grounds) had supporters in Amman and Zarqa who originally came from his hometown:

Based on these facts, one can draw the following conclusion:

1- The results of the Amman elections were not unexpected. The government, of course, ensured that the elections were conducted in the best proper manner.

2- The high number of votes which the winner Laith Shubeilat received reflects something natural in the feelings and orientation of the voters. The religious orientation was something natural because:

a. there is a general public tendency towards religion;

b. religious groups were more active than supporters of other candidates;

c. the characters of other candidates offered a better chance for Laith Shubeilat, who has religious leaning;

d. Mr. Shubeilat was able to present the public with an attractive image of himself, particularly as he did not show any religious fanaticism;

e. Mr. Shubeilat's rivals did not constitute a unified power due to disagreements, especially among (leftist) candidates, and also due to divisions among tribal candidates;

f. Islamic affiliation is deeply embedded in the Jordanian people's minds and this affiliation is liable to be revived, and to emerge under certain circumstances.

3- The mentioned results do not mean that certain ideologies are completely prevailing in Jordan. Careful analysis of the situation reveals that various social and political forces tend to (neutralise) one another, thus offering a good atmosphere for political moderation.

4- The results indicate that procedural matters pertaining to elections are important in deciding on the results. Like for example

dividing the sprawling Amman area into a number of constituencies which would in turn affect the voting results, reduce the number of ballot boxes, change the type of supervisors and reduce the possibility of a transfer in votes from one region to another.

5- The results, in a word, give preliminary indications, but they are not at all clear-cut. They ought to be subjected to further objective analysis rather than superficial evaluation.

6- Each election has its own atmosphere, circumstances and alliances, and whatever the voters agree on now, must not necessarily be there tomorrow and vice versa.

7- One must be very careful in judging the results from the current political and social situation.

8- Parliamentary democracy is always a fertile source of political surprises and yields results that do not reflect prior expectations and speculations.

The Elections Department / Amman District

TABLE (1)

Name of Candidate	Amman Males	Amman Females	Suburbs Males	Suburbs Females	Zarqa Males	Zarqa Females	Madaba Males	Madaba Females	Jerash Males	Jerash Females	Total
1. Miffeh Al Faleh Al Lawzi	1022	291	2184	894	960	348	46	63	163	57	6028
2. Barjas Taher Al Hadeed	2630	711	3824	1710	577	183	34	24	14	5	9712
3. Fares Suleiman Al Nabulsi	4473	1692	735	249	1155	415	347	277	32	13	9388
4. Salameh Atallah Al Ghuweiri	169	45	34	4	3624	1751	—	—	57	1	5701
5. Fahd Miffeh Salem Al Katarneh	643	235	624	282	205	82	3	—	1	—	2075
6. Ahmad Al Kareem Al Nahar	230	110	1840	930	152	45	—	—	10	2	2219
7. Laith Farhan Shubeilat	8592	2814	1523	517	3471	1136	199	106	216	69	18643
8. Ma'moun Rashad Ala'eddin Tukun	915	225	89	17	723	265	35	18	21	3	2451
9. Burhan Deeb Al Khalaf Al Ghuweiri	13	—	10	1	1716	741	4	3	—	—	2488
10. Adel Moussa Mohammad Shaddad	23	14	40	31	12	1	—	—	—	—	121
11. Tayeef Mithqal Al Fayez	345	115	706	160	241	66	4	1	6	2	1646
12. Mansour Abd Raho Al Kayed	263	69	363	261	109	41	2	2	11	4	1125
13. Suleiman Abdulrahman Al Rumeili	1471	652	1336	189	949	340	5	—	16	9	4967
14. Ahmad Mahmood Ahmad Al Namrooti	616	215	18	5	321	127	16	14	6	1	1339
15. Ghassan Sami Mehayir	437	223	55	22	71	23	3	—	12	13	859
16. Mohammad Ali Hussein Al Ma'ay'ah	547	159	102	32	659	261	508	393	24	15	2700
17. Ata Fadel Mustafa Shabwan	678	211	639	442	34	7	2	—	—	—	2013
18. Khaled Hamad Miffeh Al Qunawi	813	349	85	—	225	94	6	1	—	—	1873
19. Ahmad Ismail Mohammad Al Rasbous	495	114	127	54	175	33	2	1	—	—	1011
20. Faleh Awad Mukheimer Abu Jamous	147	186	164	147	391	183	11	14	1	—	1318
21. Ayesh Raja Al Ewaryyan	415	307	548	188	370	141	1	1	4	—	1385
22. Yusef Khaled Abdel Qader Zaghoul	55	14	6	2	778	369	—	—	1	—	1225
23. Marzouq Faleh Al Ayed Al Barraya	335	150	550	102	145	95	9	7	3	—	1396
24. Awad Faleh Mawlawi Al Sakkar	20	4	273	7	1	1	—	—	—	—	366
25. Ahmad Sammour Abdul Aziz	53	3	404	322	16	11	—	2	1	3	815
26. Anwar Abdul Fattah Mohammad Malhas	70	19	9	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	104
27. Faleh Mahmoud Salem Mouqbel	215	41	6	4	15	—	—	—	—	—	281
28. Hamad Saleh Al Abdullah	414	95	277	2301	470	221	11	6	14	9	6311
29. Mohammad Ibrahim Al Kashed Al Hneiti	767	177	2052	1161	106	52	11	7	10	1	4344
30. Abdulkarim Khalil Muteh Shimeh	66	12	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	84
31. Mohammad Raja Mahmoud Al Shomali	22	18	1	—	181	116	—	—	—	—	338
32. Dr. Fawwaz Salem Abul Am	392	135	159	53	214	123	1880	1366	17	2	4341
33. Ahmad Mohammad Ali Ad Dweiri	510	167	11	1	15	5	6	—	1	—	716
34. Shahr Abdul Fayyad Al Assaf	34	6	108	69	27	15	4	—	—	—	263
35. Ahmad Yusef Ibrahim Al Hiyari	57	23	2	5	1	—	—	—	1	—	98
36. Hani Saleem Battar	338	100	150	148	34	6	7	6	1	—	790
Total Votes	29654	10312	32251	10295	18165	7298	3157	2312	643	217	104395

TABLE (2)

Votes obtained by the first five candidates nominated for Amman

Name of Candidate	Amman Males	Amman Females	Suburbs Males	Suburbs Females	Zarqa Males	Zarqa Females	Madaba Males	Madaba Females	Jerash Males	Jerash Females	Total
1. Mr. Laith Shubeilat	8592	2814	1523	517	3471	1136	199	106	216	69	18643
2. Mr. Barjas Hadeed	2630	711	3824	1710	577	183	34	24	14	5	9712
3. Mr. Fares Nabulsi	4473	1692	735	249	1155	415	347	277	32	13	9388
4. Mr. Hamad Saleh Al Abdullah	414	95	2770	2301	470	221	11	6	14	9	6311
5. Mr. Miffeh Lawzi	1022	291	2184	894	960	348	46	63	163	57	6028

SCANDINAVIAN SHOWROOM

- Living rooms
- Dining rooms
- Bedroom sets
- Well units
- Lighting fixtures
- Club 8 for children
- Modern Danish design
- Feather upholstery
- Danish-Pack Homes
- Tax-free if applicable

Tel. 663890 Civil defence street

CHALET SUISSE

Presents

Pondue Bourguignonne

FOR YOUR RESERVATION CALL

Shepherd Hotel

Jabal Amman Tel. 38787

CHINESE Restaurant TAIWAN TOURISMO

3rd Circle, Jabal Amman, Opp. Akilah Hospital.

Airconditioned.

TYPICAL CHINESE FOOD

Open daily 12:00 - 3:30 p.m. 6:00 p.m. - midnight

Tel. 41093

RESTAURANT CHINA

Airconditioned

The first & best Chinese Restaurant in Jordan

1st Circle, Jabal Amman, near Ahliyyah Girls School

Open daily 12:00 - 3:30 p.m. 6:30 p.m. - Midnight

Tel. 38968

CHEN'S CHINESE RESTAURANT

Mecca Street, Yarmouk Engineers' Housing Estate, near Kilo Supermarket

Mongolian Barbecue for lunch FRIDAY

Tel: 818214

Come and taste our specialities

Open daily 12:00 noon - 3:30 p.m. 6:30 p.m. - Midnight

SRS فندق ريجنسي بالاس The Regency Palace Hotel

We Bring The Orient To You At

THE LEADING NIGHT CLUB IN AMMAN

FRYKAT-ARAB THE FIRE BIRDS BAND

WITH THE NILE DANCER MERVAT

ANYTHE SINGER NADIA

Res. 660000 15

DAILY BUSINESS LUNCHEON BUFFET AT EL MADABA

To advertise in this section

Phone 666320

CROWN INTERNATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT

packing, shipping, forwarding, international moving, storage, clearing, door-to-door service

Agents all over the world

Tel: 664080 Tel. 22205 BESMCO JO

Cable: Nusehbeha. P.O. Box 25447 AMMAN JORDAN

PRICE IS OUR UNFAIR ADVANTAGE

CALL AMMAN

38787 30433

Budget

Price. Our unfair advantage.

FINLANDIA

FINNISH GLASS & CHINA WARE

GIFTS OFFICE FURNITURE

Rainbow St., Corner of CMS School Entrance

Tel: 39494

CHINA RESTAURANT

ABOVE HOMAM SUPERMARKET

The first and best Chinese restaurant in Aqaba

Take-away service available

Open daily 11:30 - 3:30 - and 6:30 - 11:00

AQABA, Tel. 4415

BUFFET FRIDAY & SUNDAY

FIVE STARS CHINESE HOTEL

arab wings

Executive Jet Charter Aircraft Maintenance Middle East and Europe

For details and reservations: Call Tel. 91994, 94484, 93486 (24 hrs)

Tlx: 25608 WINGS JO

To advertise in this section

Phone 666320

Krickstein becomes youngest U.S. pro tennis titleholder

BOSTON (R) — American Aaron Krickstein became the youngest titleholder in the 57-year history of the U.S. Pro Tennis Championships with a hard-fought 7-6, 3-6, 6-3 victory over defending champion Jose Luis Clerc of Argentina Monday night.

Krickstein, 10 days short of his 17th birthday, fought back from a 3-0 deficit in the final set to conclude the match with a scorching return-of-serve cross-court forehand at love.

The sixth-seeded teenager was awarded the \$34,000 winner's prize while Clerc, 25, the third seed, earned \$17,000.

Krickstein engaged in an evenly matched baseline battle before falling victim to a precisely placed drop shot and baseline blast to lose a ninth game service break.

But he answered with a break-back, blasting forehands to the corners, from 30-all.

The players engaged in a baseline battle to a tiebreaker in which Krickstein angled forehands that resulted in faulty backhand returns from the Argentinian as the American jumped to a 5-1 and eventual 7-2 conquest for the opening set.

Hard-hitting Clerc replied with a devastating attack of topspins to the corners in the second set, gaining a 3-0 lead while allowing Krickstein just three points in the first three games. They played out the set for a Clerc victory.

The Argentine started the third set in much the same manner. He limited Krickstein to just four points as he sent drives to the corners and scored first and third game service breaks for a 3-0 lead.

But Krickstein battled back with blistering returns of service and forehands that gained him the next three games.

The two fought to a 4-4 tie when Krickstein overcame a breakpoint threat and then fired a pair of well-angled forehands, a precisely placed drop shot and his last rocketing return of service.

That gained him the victory and broke the record previously held by Bjorn Borg who won the crown in 1974 at the age of 18.

Athletes present Olympic organisers with barrage of special problems

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Athletes continued to arrive Monday from around the world and set to work on polishing up muscle tone, hairstyles and the uniforms they will sport in Saturday's opening ceremonies for the 1984 summer Olympics.

As of Monday morning, an estimated 4,342 athletes and their delegations had arrived at the three Olympic villages at the University of Southern California, the University of California at Los Angeles and its sister school to the north in Santa Barbara.

"It's smoothed out to a routine now," said Dolores Wood, deputy press secretary for University of Southern California.

As Olympic organisers settled into a routine, however, foreign athletes continued to make what Wood called "cultural adjustments" to the American lifestyle and Los Angeles specialties such as the free-wheeling, high-speed freeways and the ever-present smog.

One visiting track and field

team, unaccustomed to American stoplights, was running down the streets of Los Angeles against the red lights and straight into traffic. "It was causing some problems with cars having to stop quickly," said Wood.

She said no one was hurt, but they were later instructed not to run against the stoplight.

"So they tried to find a place with no stoplights... and do you know where we found them? The freeway."

Wood said the Olympic committee put an end to their wanderings by suggesting suitable alternatives, observing: "We can't tell them where to run, but we can tell them it's unwise to run on the freeway."

Medical clinics received hundreds of athletes. Olympics officials said, most of them for tendonitis and respiratory problems stemming from the Los Angeles smog.

Arriving athletes have presented Olympic officials with a barrage of special problems, ranging from a bathtub for an athlete taller than 7 feet (2.2 metres) to health foods.

The athlete looking for a bigger bathtub was told to take showers, while athletes were given fruit to solve their health food cravings.

Watermelon was reported to be especially in demand.

"I love all the food, especially the rice, meat and fruit," said Taha Akay, a boxer from Ghana. "But because I have to meet my weight, I have to close my eyes and try to walk by. That is why I am wearing these dark glasses."

Although Olympic village chefs have been instructed in the art of preparing international specialties such as kimchee, the Korean cabbage dish, many teams travelled with their own chefs.

The preparation of food prompted the first security call at the Santa Barbara campus. After receiving a report of smoke smelled in one of the dormitories, security guards found South Korean athletes cooking fish over a hibachi.

In addition to training regimens, athletes also were putting the finishing touches on their hairstyles and the uniforms they will wear at opening ceremonies and in competition.

Business was brisk at tailors as seams were straightened and Olympic emblems sewn on, while hair salons at the villages were also busy.

Australian Chris Cairns, two-time defending champion in the Tornado yachting class, introduced his own form of culture when he had his hair streaked in the Australian national colours of green and gold.

But there were some aspects of American life that required minimal adjustment: music and video games.

Arcades offering free computerised video games were packed and so were the cafes that offered music and dancing. One village spokesman who requested anonymity said many athletes were departing from strict training routines and "partying."

Said Santa Barbara village spokesman, Robert Goldstein: "Everything is pretty calm and quiet here... except at the discos."



Carl Lewis will be out to duplicate one of Olympics' most remarkable feats.

Carl Lewis: Superman of 1984 Olympic Games

By Steve Futterman
Reuter

LOS ANGELES (R) — Some call him "Superman". Others simply label him the world's greatest athlete.

But however one describes Carl Lewis, there is little doubt no athlete will arrive in Los Angeles this week with more expected of him. Nearly 40 years after Jesse Owens embarrassed Hitler by winning four gold medals at the 1936 Berlin Games, Lewis will try to duplicate one of the Olympics' most remarkable feats.

The 23-year-old, who won three golds at the World Championships in Helsinki, is the overwhelming favourite in all four events — the 100 and 200 metres, the long jump and the 4 x 100 metres relay.

But the flamboyant Lewis, who often parades around before a race in skintight tracksuit and mirrored sunglasses, tries to downplay comparisons to Owens.

"At first it was flattering, but that was two years ago. Now I'm doing my own thing. He did some things I don't do and I do some things he didn't," Lewis says.

Lewis' background is that of a pedigree. His mother, Evelyn, who was Carl's first coach, ran for the U.S. in the 1951 Pan American Games, while father, Bill, who like his wife is a high school track coach, was the captain of his football team in college.

And his sister Carol will also compete in the Olympics, as part

of the U.S. women's long jump team.

Harvey Glance, who was on the U.S. Olympic sprint team in 1976 and 1980, feels Lewis' upbringing has a lot to do with his success.

"It all dates back to his childhood. His parents were great athletes themselves and they bred Carl, as well as Carol, in that tradition. When you're talking about mentality, the parents played a very big role in that as well."

"Carl feels no one can beat him. That didn't happen today, that happened way back," Glance says.

As a youth Lewis was no 'superboy'. He did not receive national attention until 1979, when he took third place in the long jump at the Pan American Games in San Juan.

The long jump, his first love, remains his favourite event, but his record as an all-round athlete speaks for itself.

In the long jump, Lewis has leaped 8.79 metres, just 1.1 cm. off fellow American Bob Beamon's once seemingly unbeatable 8.90.

One factor separates the two marks — Beamon set his in the thin air and high altitude of Mexico City during the 1968 Olympics, while Lewis' best effort came at sea level.

Lewis has made it a policy not to compete at high altitude sites, where possible, lest his marks be somewhat tainted.

Lewis' sea-level best of 9.9 seconds in the 100 metres is just four one-hundredths of a second behind

Calvin Smith's world record of 9.93, set at high altitude in Colorado.

At 200 metres, Lewis has a best time of 19.75 seconds, three hundredths of a second behind the record of Italy's Pietro Mennea, set in Mexico City in 1979.

And just to further un-nerve his rivals, Lewis has suggested he might eventually try the 400 metres and 110 metres hurdles.

Lewis' unmatched success has already brought him a degree of wealth. He has used the liberalised U.S. amateur rules on prize money to buy a \$175,000 Victorian house in Houston, a collection of crystal and a sleek turbo-charged car.

But there is a heavy price to pay. People not only expect Lewis to win all four gold medals this summer, but they want some world records as well.

There have also been some nasty rumours. Lewis has had to deny suggestions he is a homosexual, and he has been accused of showing-off for raising his arms at the finish line.

The most celebrated instance came last year as Lewis won the 200 metres at the U.S. National Championships.

"Winning is one thing, but you should do it without any big hype," said America's other male track superstar, 400 metres hurdler Edwin Moses.

"There is going to be a lot of celebrating when Carl Lewis loses," said Larry Myricks, his rival in the long jump — Reuter

IOC dismisses African protest over Budd entry

LOS ANGELES (R) — Olympic chiefs have brushed aside African moves to question the eligibility of South African-born Zola Budd to run for Britain at the Los Angeles Games.

Monique Berlioux, Director of the International Olympic Committee (IOC), told a press conference Tuesday that Africa's top sports official had wanted to raise the issue of 18-year-old Budd. But the ruling on her eligibility would stand.

The IOC executive Monday accepted assurances from the British Olympic Association that Budd was a British citizen by descent, and not newly-nationalised. Berlioux told reporters afterwards that no African sports organisation had raised any doubts

about the matter to the IOC.

She revised that statement Tuesday, saying that IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch received a letter Monday night from Lamine Ba, the Senegalese general secretary of the Supreme Council for Sports in Africa.

"Mr. Ba said the Africans felt the eligibility of Zola Budd should be raised before the IOC executive," Berlioux said. "But after hearing the British Olympic Association's explanation that Budd's grandfather and father were British, the executive board has confirmed that this is an internal matter for the British."

Budd arrived in Britain on March 24 this year and was granted British citizenship on April 6.

Syndicate pays \$8.25m for Northern Dancer colt

LEXINGTON, Kentucky (R) — A syndicate headed by British owner Robert Sangster paid \$8.25 million for a bay colt sired by 1964 Kentucky Derby winner Northern Dancer at the Keeneland July select yearling sales Monday.

The bid, made on Sangster's behalf by the British Bloodstock Agency, was the second highest ever for a yearling colt at public auction. Keeneland officials told Reuters.

The world record for a yearling was set at these sales last year when \$10.25 million was paid for another Northern Dancer colt, Snaffly Dancer, by Sheikh Mohammed.

Defence Minister of Dubai. A bid from a Sangster syndicate was unsuccessful on that day.

Sheikh Mohammed paid \$6.5 million Monday for a colt sired by 1977 American triple crown winner Seattle Slew. The bid was the third highest ever for a yearling.

He also set a world record for a filly at auction when he paid \$3.75 million Monday for a Seattle Slew filly.

Keeneland officials said the average price paid for yearlings on the first day of the sales was about 13 per cent up on last year. The 164 horses on offer fetched \$90.1 million at an average price of \$549,237.

Africans avoid Commonwealth Games ban on England

LOS ANGELES (R) — Black African nations have shied away from seeking England's expulsion from the 1986 Commonwealth Games because of last month's English rugby tour of South Africa, officials said Tuesday.

The Supreme Council for Sport in Africa (SCSA) hinted last month that it might urge the General Assembly of the Commonwealth Games Federation (CGF) meeting in Los Angeles to ban on England's participation in the 1986 games in Edinburgh, Scotland.

CGF Secretary David Dixon said a letter condemning the controversial seven-match rugby tour had been received from Nigeria. But he added that none of the 13 African nations among the 55 members of the federation had tabled a formal motion calling for England's expulsion from the games.

"It is clearly a very important and emotional issue and I wouldn't be surprised if it were a spirited meeting on Thursday,"

Dixon told Reuters.

But he said no specific action had been proposed against England and he thought there would be sufficient time to consider any last-minute resolution before Thursday's meeting.

South Africa is barred from the Olympic and Commonwealth Games because of its apartheid policies.

Under the 1977 Gleneagles Declaration, Commonwealth nations pledged to discourage their athletes from competing against South Africans.

In 1982, the CGF issued a code of conduct under which countries faced a possible games ban if they maintained sports links with the republic, even in non-Commonwealth Games sports such as rugby.

England abstained in the 1982 CGF vote in Brisbane, saying it could not be held responsible for sports over which it had no jurisdiction.

When last month's rugby visit

was confirmed the English Commonwealth Games council reluctantly complied with the code by condemning the tour.

But England has tabled an amendment to Thursday's meeting seeking sanctions only to countries which breached the code of conduct in Commonwealth Games sports.

The assembly will also choose the venue for the 1990 Commonwealth Games. There are three candidates, Auckland, Perth and New Delhi.

Auckland staged the 1950 games and Perth held the 1962 event. New Delhi is making its first application to host the games.

Both New Zealand and Australia have also staged the games in the past decade, with Christchurch playing host in 1974 and Brisbane in 1982.

This, and the fact that New Delhi successfully staged the 1982 Asian Games, seemed likely to give the Indian capital the edge over the other candidates in 1990.

Olympic chief urges sanctions over boycotts

LOS ANGELES (R) — Countries which boycott Olympics may be suspended from later games under a proposal by the executive of the International Olympic Committee (IOC), the IOC Director Monique Berlioux said Tuesday.

Suspensions, to be discussed, defined and approved by the full IOC membership on Wednesday, are aimed at ending the walkouts which have hampered the last three Olympic Games.

The Soviet Union and 14 other

countries have refused to take part in the Los Angeles Games, which open on Saturday.

Although Moscow insists they are not attending because of security threats to their athletes, the action is regarded in Olympic circles largely as a reprisal for the U.S.-led boycott of the 1980 Moscow Games.

In their first breach of the Olympic Charter, the Soviets have advised the IOC that Moscow's mayor will not make a formal pub-

lic presentation of the Olympic flag before the 110,000 spectators at the opening ceremony. IOC sources said.

The sources declined to give details of changes which will be required during opening ceremony protocol.

But they said the embroidered Olympic flag, in use since 1920, had already been handed over to the IOC, and President Juan Antonio Samaranch will hand it to Los Angeles Mayor Tom Bradley

LOST
I, Shuyab Ahmad, of Bangladeshi nationality have lost my passport in a bus on the way from Zarqa to Amman.
Passport No. C965494, issued in Sylhet, Bangladesh April 28, 1982.
If found please deliver to the nearest police station or call 25191, Amman.

GARDEN CENTER (Shmeisani)

Landscaping Contractors and Nursery Growers
Tel: 667223-Amman.

FOR RENT
Modern Furnished Apartments
a) One apartment consists of two bedrooms.
b) Two apartments each consists of two bedrooms.
c) Two apartments each consists of three bedrooms.
Central heating and telephones.
Location: a, Jabal Amman b & c Shmeisani.
Tel: 41443

spirax sarco
ANNOUNCEMENT FOR ALL INDUSTRIES, HOTELS & HOSPITALS
S.A.M. ENG. & TRADE CO. in association with SPIRAX SARCO - U.K. wish to conduct a free of charge study of Steam Consumption & Use in all major industries for the whole month of October, 1984. Written recommendations of how to improve steam consumption will follow each visit to the plant. Please consider this announcement as an official invitation to all concerned.
Please write to:
S.A.M. ENG. & TRADE CO.
P.O. Box 3390,
Amman - Jordan
Tel: 812693
Tlx: 22046 SAM JO

FURNISHED APARTMENT FOR RENT
Good location in Shmeisani. Consists of three bedrooms and other amenities.
For more details please Tel: 665987

FOR RENT
A first floor apartment with central heating, telephone, containing two bedrooms, two bathrooms, sitting room, dining room and veranda, with private entrance, garage and garden, unfurnished JD 2,500 per annum.
Location: Shmeisani, Abad Al Halem Al-Namr Street, house number 5308, West Bilal Mosque.
Tel: 665711 - Amman

FURNISHED FLAT FOR RENT
Well furnished flat, consisted of two bedrooms, living room, sitting room, dining room, kitchen and two bathrooms, with telephone and central heating.
Location: Near the 7th Circle, Jabal Amman.
Annual rent JD 2,400 only
Tel: 812032.

FOR RENT
Furnished or unfurnished apartment: two bedrooms, salon, dining room, sitting room, two baths, kitchen, separate heating and two balconies.
Behind Commodar Hotel.
Tel: c/o Ghusein Hotel 665178

FOR SALE
MERCEDES 380 SEL, 1983 model, like new. 4000 kms. green metallic, leather seats, ABS system and equipped with all additional.
Zarqa Free Zone.
Please tel: 814481

DELUXE FURNISHED VILLA FOR RENT
Ground floor furnished with deluxe furniture. Consists of a guest room, two bedrooms, children's room, bathroom, kitchen, sitting room and dining room with central heating, veranda, garage and garden.
Location: Fifth Circle
Tel: 32891 Amman

<p>Cinema CONCORD Tel: 44092-44280 THE LAST AMERICAN VIRGIN (Colour) Performances: 3-6 - 8:30</p>	<p>Cinema AL HUSSEIN Tel: 22117 BLOOD BATH (Colour) Performances: 12-3 - 5:30-8</p>	<p>Cinema RAINBOW Tel: 25155 OPENING VERY SOON</p>	<p>Cinema ZAHARAN Tel: 23171 HEREDITARY COMPLEX (Colour) "Italian film" Performances: 12-3 - 5:30-8</p>	<p>Cinema OPERA Tel: 675573 OPENING VERY SOON Abdali, behind ALIA offices</p>	<p>Cinema PALESTINE Tel: 22117 1- DISCO DANCER "Indian Film" 2- COME AND GET IT (Colour) Performances: 12-3-7</p>	<p>Cinema RAGHADAN Tel: 22198 WANTED "Indian Film" (Colour) Performances: 12-3-5:30-8</p>
---	---	---	---	---	--	---

Self in 150

Bank of Israel halts foreign currency dealings

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (R) — The Bank of Israel Tuesday ordered a 24-hour halt on all foreign currency transactions to head off panic buying while a new government was being formed.

A spokesman for the state bank told reporters new regulations were being drawn up to reduce foreign currency purchases by Israelis who fear new drastic austerity measures, including tough currency controls, after Monday's general election.

Israelis have been selling their shekels, which have been falling in value, as a cushion against the present 400 per cent inflation.

Under present regulations only Israelis travelling abroad can hold \$500 in cash and an additional \$1,500 in travellers cheques.

They can also hold a maximum of \$2,000 in special foreign currency accounts at commercial banks.

A black market began to flourish as many Israelis sought to sell their shekels for foreign currency even at prices higher than the official ones.

The shekel was valued at about 267 to the dollar Monday as black marketers demanded over 300.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Sino-Soviet trade quadruples

PEKING (R) — China's trade with the Soviet Union quadrupled in the first half of this year but was still dwarfed by its business with Japan, Hong Kong and the United States, a trade ministry official said Monday. Bilateral trade with Moscow rose by four times to \$340 million over the same period last year, the official told reporters. But the figure appears tiny compared with the more than \$4 billion worth of business with Japan in the first six months.

Merrill Lynch reports \$32 m loss

NEW YORK (R) — Merrill Lynch, the largest U.S. stockbroker firm with wide interests in other financial fields, said Monday it lost \$32.8 million in the second quarter of this year — its first loss since becoming a public company in 1971. The company earned \$112.2 million in the same period last year. Merrill Lynch said trading of stocks and bonds had lessened in the past few months cutting revenue from commissions.

Australian unions lift ban on foreign ships

SYDNEY (R) — Australian ports were Monday returning to normal after maritime unions lifted a ban which stopped movement of foreign cargo ships for five days. The unions denied ships the use of tugs as part of action to get shipping lines, including the West German Columbus line, to employ more Australian crewmen. The unions ended the ban Monday after Columbus dropped legal action against them and tugs moved in to deal with the 80 foreign ships currently held.

Kabul's trade with West is growing

MOSCOW (R) — Afghanistan's trade with Western and Third World countries has doubled in the past six years despite the country's continuing civil war, the Soviet daily Pravda reported Monday. It said Japan was Kabul's biggest trading partner among the developed countries but that Britain was also a major importer of traditional goods such as cotton, carpets and astrakhan.

Boeing 767 joins Egyptair fleet

CAIRO (AP) — The first of three Boeing 767s purchased by Egyptair arrived here Monday to join the fleet of the national carrier, the Middle East News Agency reported. The other two 767s were expected to arrive next month. Egypt paid \$165 million for the three aircraft. Egyptair plans to use the fuel-efficient twinjets to replace its 707s on routes in the Middle East, Africa and Europe. The national carrier also has plans to buy two Boeing 747s. It has one leased 747 operating on the Far East route and eight A300 airbuses in use and a number of 707s and 737s.

EC to sell cheap butter in bulk to USSR, Mideast

BRUSSELS (R) — The European Community (EC) Tuesday launched a new programme to sell off large quantities of older butter from its million-tonne surplus to the Soviet Union and the Middle East at subsidised low prices.

Mr. Claude Villain, director general for agriculture, told reporters the European Commission hoped to dispose of at least 50,000 tonnes of butter older than six months by the end of this year and up to 150,000 tonnes in 1985 and subsequent years.

Diplomats said the special cut-price sales could cause new trade disputes with the United States and New Zealand, Europe's main competitors on the shrinking world butter market.

Mr. Villain said the community would respect the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) minimum price of \$1,200 per tonne.

It was "vastly more cost-effective" to sell the butter in bulk to the Russians than to distribute it in 125-gramme packs to the community's 12 million unemployed, as some European politicians have proposed, a commission spokesman said.

The commission postponed until the autumn a decision on

socially-motivated proposals for cut-price butter sales to the poor and as a Christmas bonus to ordinary shoppers.

The spokesman said such schemes were not economical as they entailed high administrative, packaging and distribution costs and depressed sales of full-price butter in the shops.

The commission also approved a programme to transform 50,000 tonnes of older butter a year into ghee, a cooking oil used widely in the Middle East and Far East, Mr. Villain said.

While the new moves could start a price-cutting war on the world market, they may do little to lower the 10-nation group's controversial surplus butter mountain, which it now pays \$320 million a year just to store.

Officials say that despite milk production quotas agreed to by community agriculture ministers in March, the butter mountain will go on rising indefinitely at a rate of about 200,000 tonnes a year.

Tuesday's measures alone would therefore only maintain the surplus at its present level.

Commission orders new farm spending

Meanwhile, the European

Commission Tuesday defied the community's Council of Ministers, ordering new farm spending as foreign ministers failed to agree on ways of financing a large budget deficit this year.

"It is a trial of strength", Mr. Villain told reporters.

Mr. Villain said the 14-man commission had decided unanimously to finance the disposal of dairy surpluses and support the beef and wine markets.

He said the decision was prompted by the failure of community ministers to implement last month's Fontainebleau summit commitment to proper management of community affairs.

Mr. Villain did not put a value on the measures announced by the commission but officials said they would cost over 400 million European Currency Units (ECU) (\$325 million).

The commission has estimated its additional needs this year at over two billion ECUs (\$1.6 billion) and Mr. Villain said the new spending was within this limit.

Foreign ministers Tuesday failed to agree on ways of tackling the deficit.

The British argued that the community must learn to abide by its treaty obligation.

Oil producers may cut crude prices, traders say

ROTTERDAM (R) — With crude oil heading towards 28-month lows on the European spot market, oil-producing nations are coming under heavy pressure to cut their official prices, traders said Tuesday.

Producers such as the Soviet Union, Britain and Egypt — outside the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) — appear the most vulnerable, they said. But Britain in particular was likely to resist this pressure fiercely.

Britain's Brent crude, the grade most actively traded by speculators, has been hardest hit by the recent slide. It was quoted Tuesday at \$27.90 per barrel for cargoes loading in September, compared with the official price of \$30.

Although the market was stable Tuesday, traders saw this as a temporary technical reaction. Prices have fallen more than \$1 in the last fortnight because of abundant supplies and slack demand from refiners, and those factors remain.

A similar fall would take the price of Brent below levels seen in March 1982, when it traded in a flooded market at \$27.15, the

lowest since the Iranian revolution sparked a price explosion in 1979.

OPEC ministers decided in Vienna two weeks ago to maintain their overall prices and production unchanged in face of the world oil glut.

Industry sources said last week that most of Britain's contract customers had agreed on unchanged third-quarter prices.

Spot levels have fallen sharply since then and customers are growing increasingly reluctant to pay so much more than the free market rate.

The British National Oil Corporation (BNOC), which markets Brent, is likely to be coming under equally strong pressure from other quarters to leave prices unchanged, however.

"Any cut could be disastrous for sterling", one trader said.

"The British government one way or another must be leaning on BNOC at the moment," Sterling has been battered by the British coal miners' strike and the soaring dollar.

Official prices for Soviet and Egyptian crudes are similarly way above spot market values.

"If the Russians and Egyptians make a cut, BNOC will at least have an excuse to do the same," one trader said. "I don't think it's inevitable, but the odds are tip-

ping that way."

Most customers are contracted to pay \$29 or \$29.10 per barrel for Soviet urals crude but it is now trading on the spot market at about \$28.25 delivered to North European ports.

Although BNOC customers have reserved the right to review third-quarter prices, industry sources said no customers had yet submitted a formal request to re-open negotiations.

Meanwhile in London, the price of gas oil, the most speculatively-traded petroleum product, fell to its lowest levels in 5-1/2 years on the European spot market Monday, a sign of the present weakness of world oil prices.

Gas oil was quoted at \$218.25 a tonne for delivery to northwest Europe, its lowest price since late January 1979.

Traders said the British coalminers' strike, now in its fifth month, had helped to depress the price of gas oil, which is widely used for heating purposes.

During the spring and early summer, demand declined for most oil products, with the exception of heavy fuel, needed to feed British power stations as a substitute for coal.

In order to provide enough heavy fuel for these power stations, refineries have also been processing more crude oil than normal at this time of year. This has had the effect of producing a surplus of products such as gas oil.

"What is more, good supplies of Soviet and Algerian products have only added salt to the market's wounds," one dealer said.

Lebanese reserves rise despite heavy fighting

BEIRUT (R) — Lebanon's gold and foreign currency reserves rose in 1983 despite heavy fighting that broke out in the second half of the year, official figures made available Monday showed.

Valued in Lebanese pounds, the country registered an 11 per cent increase in reserves to 21.69 billion pounds (\$3.59 billion) at the end of 1983 from 19.57 billion pounds (\$3.24 billion) at mid-1983 and 18.61 billion pounds (\$3.08 billion) at the end of 1982.

The figures, in Lebanon's central bank bulletin for the second half of 1983, were delayed till now because of fighting.

Financial analysts said most of the increase was due to the stronger dollar, which made foreign assets worth more when counted in Lebanese pounds, rather than due to confidence.

Likewise, the balance of payments as measured by a net change in foreign assets showed a surplus of 3.09 billion pounds (\$511 million) because of exchange gains, against a 1982 deficit of 2.74 billion pounds (\$453 million).

But calculated in foreign currency, in 1983 Lebanon registered its first deficit for many years, a central bank official said.

After being adjusted for the pound's fluctuation, the figures showed a 1983 deficit of 3.22 billion pounds (\$533 million) compared with a 1982 surplus of 1.44 billion pounds (\$238 million).

Much of the real deficit in 1983 resulted from the purchase of arms and ammunition from the United States.

The increased government spending and lower tax receipts during months of war forced it to increase its borrowing.

Treasury bills outstanding rose to 15.86 billion pounds (\$2.62 billion) at the end of 1983 from 13.77 billion pounds (\$2.28 billion) at mid-year and 12.28 billion pounds (\$2.03 billion) at end-1982.

The bulletin also showed total money supply at end-1983 was 69.84 billion pounds (\$11.55 billion), up from 61.63 billion pounds at mid-1983 and an increase of 26 per cent over 55.45 billion pounds (\$9.17 billion) the year before.

BP buys Qatari residue

DOHA (R) — British Petroleum (BP) has signed with Qatar National Navigation and Transport Company (QNNTC) an agreement to buy 30,000 tonnes of refinery residue from Qatar, officials said Tuesday.

Mr. Hassan Mandour, manager of Qatar National Bunker and Transport Services (QNBT), a subsidiary of QNNTC, told Reuters BP would start taking delivery of the residue from Qatar's new Umm Said Refinery from mid-September.

The 50,000-barrel-per-day refinery, located 45 kms (28 miles) South of Doha, came on stream in February.

Mr. Mandour, who declined to say how much BP would pay for the residue, said the agreement was signed in Doha Monday by QNNTC Vice-Chairman Ali Ibn Khalifa Al Hitmi and BP manager in Bahrain Tom Peyton.

Brazilian ministers to visit U.S.

BRASILIA, Brazil (AP) — Central Bank President Afonso Celso Pastore travels to the United States next week to meet with creditor banks and the World Bank, the bank said Tuesday.

Planning Minister Antonio Delfino Netto, according to all major newspapers, was to go to Washington on Thursday for a two-week trip that included talks with the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. Planning Ministry press aide Luiz Mendonca failed to return calls from the Associated Press to confirm the trip.

The Central Bank said Mr. Pastore would be in Washington on Monday to meet with World Bank representatives and would travel to New York on Thursday to speak with creditor banks.

An IMF mission is scheduled to arrive in Brazil on Aug. 13 to review the nation's economic progress. Holder of a more than \$100 billion foreign debt, Brazil is receiving bailout loans from the Washington-based fund and hundreds of private international banks.

Brazil's economic authorities say the government is in line with economic targets outlined to the IMF.

'Washington agrees on \$3b Continental rescue plan'

WASHINGTON (R) — Continental Illinois National Bank rescue operation were expected to be announced Tuesday by the U.S. government and FDIC, which insures bank deposits.

The Post quoted unnamed banking sources as saying details of the plan could change but the bank directors had agreed to sell the FDIC three billion dollars worth of the bank's loans for two billion dollars in cash.

The New York Times said the government's Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) was planning to make a \$4.5 billion investment in the bank.

Congressional sources told Reuters Monday that terms of the rescue operation were expected to be announced Tuesday by the U.S. government and FDIC, which insures bank deposits.

THE BETTER HALF. By Harris

Copyright 1984 The Register and Tribune Syndicate, Inc.

"He reminds me of a weather map... he has a stationary front and his mind is partly cloudy!"

JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

CIMEN

ANAFU

RETHOX

FORPIT

WHAT THE STAR PITCHER TURNED BOXER ENDED UP AS.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: A "OOO-OOOOOOOO"

(Answers tomorrow)

Jumbles: MOTIF GNARL TIDBIT MUTTON

Saturday's Answer: She got angry with the trumpet player because he was doing this— "TOOT-TIMING" HER

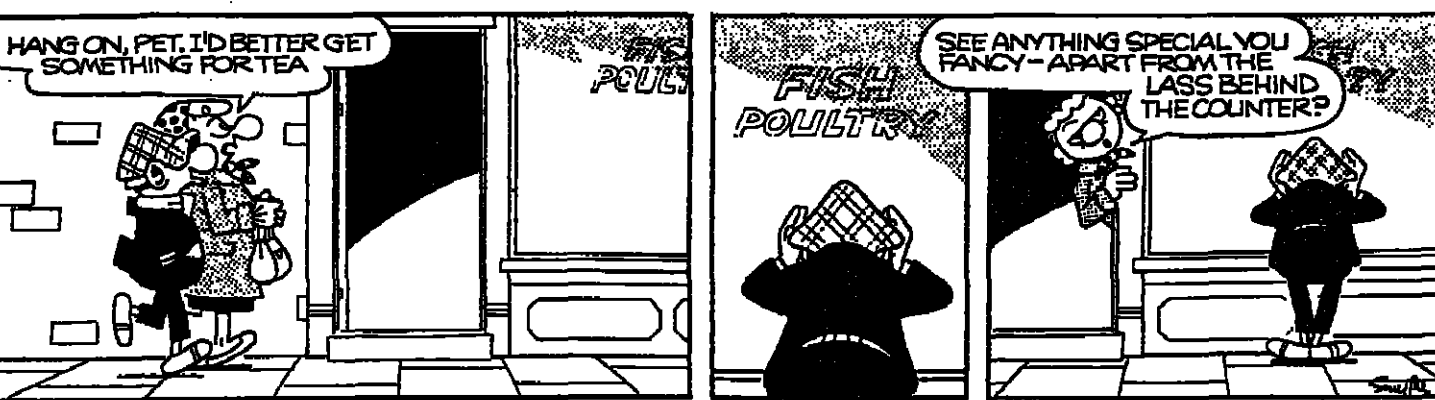
Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



Mystery battles on remote glacier revive Kashmir tension

By Tom Heneghan
Reuters

ISLAMABAD — Army patrols probing across the world's highest battleground, a river of ice 6,000 metres above the sea, have given a new twist to the Kashmir dispute between India and Pakistan.

Fragmentary reports from the two countries speak of dozens of casualties in clashes on the Siachen Glacier.

On Siachen, the longest ice river outside the polar regions, men fight to draw breath from the rarified air and temperatures oscillate between intense heat by day and bitter cold at night.

But in the past three months this Himalayan wasteland just beneath the Chinese border has become the arena for the latest stage in a struggle for control of Kashmir which dates back to independence for India and Pakistan from Britain in 1947.

Officials here and in New Delhi are saying almost nothing about the incidents in which Western diplomats say each country may have lost as many as two dozen soldiers.

Pakistan Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan announced on Saturday however that commanders from the two sides met last week to discuss fighting at the 75 kilometre long glacier.

He made the announcement after a member of Pakistani's federal advisory council said Indian

troops had captured the glacier and killed many Pakistanis.

The glacier and an 2,100 square kilometres expanse of snow-covered mountains stretching to the east would appear to be of interest only to the hardest of mountaineers.

But the region, tucked in like an inverted triangle below the Chinese border, lies in Kashmir, scene of two of three wars fought by India and Pakistan since independence.

The first war began in 1947 as the Hindu Maharajah of the mainly Muslim state wavered over which country to join. He finally chose India.

A United Nations-sponsored truce drew the ceasefire line in 1949, leaving two-thirds of Kashmir in India and the rest in Pakistan.

Bilateral agreements in 1949 and 1972 have all but cemented the line for over 500 kilometres of rough mountain terrain, but the final 80 kilometres or so have never been clearly demarcated.

Islamabad claims the line stretches northeast to the Karakoram pass, but New Delhi says

the line runs to the northwest along the Salto Range, a 22,000 feet (7,000 metre) wall of rock west of the Siachen Glacier.

Western diplomats here said 10 to 30 Indian soldiers troops have ventured onto the base of the glacier from India's Nubra Valley every summer since 1978, but the advance to the end of the glacier by more than 100 troops this year was their deepest and biggest foray yet.

Officials in Islamabad say Pakistani army helicopter patrols discovered the Indian troops on April 17 when the soldiers shot at their aircraft. Pakistan protested to India about the incident.

Then in mid-June, when temperatures in the region vary from about 24 degrees centigrade in the sun to well below freezing after dark, the two sides clashed several times, the Western diplomats said.

Officials here have declined to confirm the date or casualties in the clashes.

But one senior Pakistani official told Reuters the Indians appeared to be still in control of two of the three passes leading onto the glacier from the Salto Range.

New Delhi has not officially commented on these incidents, but informed Indian sources told Reuters that Indian troops had repulsed Pakistani soldiers trying to set up a position in the Nubra Valley.

Military analysts said neither side could claim to have taken the

glacier as troops would have to quit before winter turned the inhospitable area into a death trap.

In the long term, both states are anxious over the strategic value of the region and Indian commentators have pointed to Pakistan's Karakoram Highway to China as a possible artery for Chinese military aid to Islamabad.

New Delhi has also complained of Islamabad's extension of airports in Gilgit and Skardu, two towns at the foot of the Karakoram range, as well as plans to build airstrips in other Kashmiri towns.

In both previous Kashmir wars, rival forces have fought to control commanding heights and passes, relying on armoured thrusts to try and slice through the adversary's rail and road communications further south where the going is easier.

relatively ill-equipped, while India had specialised mountain warfare troops.

Pakistan, China seek better ties with India

PEKING (R) — China and Pakistan, both of which have fought bitter wars with India in the past, Monday affirmed their desire to see better relations with New Delhi.

Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian told visiting Pakistani Foreign Affairs Chief Sahabzada Yaqub Khan that China wished to see a fair settlement of a 20-year-old Sino-Indian border dispute, the New China News Agency (NCNA) reported.

Mr. Yaqub Khan replied that Pakistan supported China's efforts to do so and believed it to be in the best interests of both Islamabad and Peking.

But Monday's diplomatic efforts are set against a background of recent reports of military clashes between Pakistani and Indian troops in Kashmir.

Opposition leader returns to Nicaragua

MANAGUA (R) — Nicaragua Opposition Leader Armando Cruz arrived home Monday, from two years of self-exile in the United States to contest elections due to be held in November.

But Mr. Cruz, presidential candidate of a four-party coalition known as the Democratic Co-



Democratic vice-presidential candidate Geraldine Ferraro pushes a cart down an aisle while shopping at a supermarket near her home in New York Saturday (AP wire photo)

Ferraro anxious to prove herself to U.S. electorate

NEW YORK (AP) — Geraldine Ferraro, enjoying a triumphant homecoming to her congressional district, said she "can't wait to get out on the campaign trail" to prove herself to the United States electorate.

The Democratic Party nominee for vice president returned to her local congressional office in the New York borough of Queens on Monday to clean up paperwork that has accumulated since her nomination last week at the Democratic National Convention in San Francisco.

To the news that a Newsweek magazine poll by the Gallup Organization shows the Mondale-Ferraro ticket slightly ahead of Republican President Ronald Reagan and Vice President George Bush, she responded: "I think it's wonderful."

She was concerned that the survey also noted that 55 per cent of those questioned do not believe she is qualified for the vice presidency. "I can't wait to get out on the campaign trail to show that I really am a good candidate and

that I'm going to be a good vice president," she said.

Earlier she said: "The race now begins and in the next 100 days we will focus on the basic American values that Fritz Mondale and I bring to the campaign."

The poll results were published in the current issue of Newsweek, which said Gallup interviewed 1,006 registered voters by telephone. The poll's margin of error was 4 percentage points, which means Mr. Reagan could be trailing by as much as 52-42 or leading 50-44.

In Washington, White House Chief of Staff James Baker said he was not surprised by the poll results, adding that they were expected to be close.

Ms. Ferraro also indicated that she expected she will debate Vice President George Bush in the autumn campaign.

Mr. Bush, interviewed ABC Television Network's "Good Morning America" programme about his campaign tactics, said he will "do what I did in 1980" and "keep my focus on the top of the ticket."

3 bombs explode in northern Sri Lanka

COLOMBO (R) — Three bombs exploded Tuesday near a Hindu temple in Sri Lanka's northern district of Jaffna 90 minutes before minority Tamil leaders were to begin a fast to mark last year's ethnic violence, police said.

They said no one was injured and the main Tamil party, the Tamil United Liberation Front (TULF), began the planned 10-hour fast at 7 a.m.

Witnesses said about 350 people, including former TULF members of parliament, were taking part in the fast to protest against the killing of some 400 people, mainly Tamils, in ethnic violence last July.

The TULF, campaigning for a separate state for Tamils in the northern and eastern provinces, launched a week of mourning Monday in sympathy for the riot victims.

The party has also called for a *Harial* (non-violent demonstration) Wednesday and Thursday to mark the first anniversary of the violence which erupted on July 25 last year.

Clashes between majority Sinhalese and minority Tamils began when separatist guerrillas killed 13 Sinhalese soldiers in an ambush in Jaffna.

Separatist guerrillas had earlier kidnapped a policeman in Lanka's northern district of Jaffna, but released him unharmed two hours later, police said.

The explosion occurred only hours after President Junius Jayewardene proposed the creation of a second legislative chamber in an effort to solve the island's ethnic problem.

Mr. Jayewardene made the proposal Monday night at a conference of political parties, ethnic groups and religious organisations which is trying to find ways of easing tension between Sinhalese and Tamils.

Mr. Jayewardene proposed that the conference should formulate a scheme to set up a second chamber consisting of two representatives elected from each of the island's 25 administrative districts and members to be nominated by the president and parliament.

Opposition groups, however, reacted cautiously Tuesday to the proposal.

Former Prime Minister Sirima Bandaranaike, leader of the opposition Sri Lanka Freedom Party (SLFP), said: "The main question is whether the proposed second chamber would help solve the problem. The proposal appears to be a complicated one."

She added: "My party will have to study the proposal carefully before deciding its reaction."

Other political and religious groups contacted by Reuters also said they would have to study the proposal before deciding on their reaction.

COLUMN

Cost of climbing Everest rises

KATHMANDU (R) — Nepal Tuesday announced a sharp increase in fees for climbing expeditions to Mount Everest, the world's highest peak. The Tourism Ministry said the new fee per expedition would be \$3,000, up from \$900. There were similar increases for other peaks.

Police recover mermaid's arm

COPENHAGEN (R) — Police said Monday they had found the right arm of Denmark's Little Mermaid statue sawn off by vandals on Saturday night. Two 18-year-old youths are to be charged with damaging public property, the police added. The arm has been given to Copenhagen city architect Ejvind Lorenzen, who said the bronze mermaid would be taken from her rock on the capital's waterfront to have the arm welded back. The mermaid, which represents a character in a story by Hans Andersen and was completed in 1913 by Edvard Eriksen, had her head cut off by vandals in 1964 and was kept in a foundry for four months while a new head was cast.

Olympic bald eagle dies

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Bomber, a rare bald eagle that wild life officials hesitated to lend to Olympic organisers, died while being trained to soar over opening ceremonies at the summer games. A U.S. wildlife official said. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service initially refused to issue a permit for the eagle, the national symbol, said Gloria Arzola, secretary to Tom Riley, chief enforcement officer of the wildlife service in Los Angeles. Bomber was lent by the wildlife agency's Maryland research centre after an official of the Los Angeles Olympic Organising Committee said the request "had the support of the White House," said Dr. James Carpenter, chief of propagation at the centre.

The eagle, one of only about 5,000 bald eagles that exist in the United States, outside of Alaska, died about a week ago in Los Angeles, said Ms. Arzola. The bald eagle is listed as an endangered species in 43 states.

Canadian murderer seeks execution

KINGSTON, Ontario (R) — Mass murderer Clifford Olson, convicted of killing 11 children, has urged Canada to execute him by lethal injection because "I have nothing to look forward to except escape at all cost." The death penalty was abolished eight years ago in Canada. First-degree murder now carries a mandatory 25-year sentence and killers cannot even be considered for parole until they have served 15 years. Mr. Olson, serving a life sentence for killing 11 children in British Columbia, said in a letter to a local newspaper that he might not have committed the murders if the death penalty had still been in effect in Canada. "To get Mr. Olson to reveal where he buried his victims, Solicitor-General Robert Kaplan agreed to pay \$70,000 into a trust fund for Mr. Olson's wife and son.

Miss America gives up title

NEW YORK (R) — The first black Miss America gave up the title Monday as five million copies of a magazine carrying photographs of her in erotic poses were being snapped up all over the country. Vanessa Williams, 21, bowed to pressure from organisers of the beauty contest who said the pictures violated its wholesome, girl-next-door image. Within minutes of Miss Williams' announcement at a jammed New York news conference, pageant officials in Atlantic City bestowed the title on Suzette Charles of New Jersey, runner-up in the 1984 contest, who is also black and 21. Miss Williams said she had not given permission for publication of the photographs, taken when she was a student in 1982 and showing her in sexually explicit poses with a blonde woman. But Bob Guccione, publisher of the magazine Penthouse told Reuters he had a signed authorisation from her. Distributors of the magazine rushed the issue to news stands a week ahead of schedule. It went on sale several hours before the Williams news conference and was reported to be selling quickly.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
1984 Tribune Company Syndicate, Inc.

SWALLOWED BY THE CROCODILE

North-South vulnerable.
South deals.

NORTH
♠ K8
♥ AKJ4
♦ 10752
♣ KJ10

WEST **EAST**
♠ A7 ♠ J1096532
♥ 96 ♥ 73
♦ KJ64 ♦ Q9
♣ A8763 ♣ 52

SOUTH
♠ Q4
♥ Q10852
♦ A83
♣ Q94

The bidding:
South West North East
Pass 1♣ Dble 2♣
4♣ Pass Pass Pass
Opening lead: Ace of ♣.

There is nothing more exciting than the thrust and parry between a good declarer and an experienced defender. This hand is from the recent Far Eastern Championships in Hong Kong.

In one room the Chinese East-West pair reached four spades and went down one trick when declarer managed to get rid of a losing club on a diamond. In the other room, the Australian East-West pair sold out to four hearts. East-West were playing a forcing club system, so West could not have opened one club even had he wanted to — his hand was not good enough.

West led the ace of clubs

and another. Since there was no way for declarer to avoid losing a spade, his problem was to limit his diamond losers to one — no easy task. He won the club continuation

and drew two rounds of trumps, ending in his hand. Now he led a low spade. To prevent a possible throw-in later, West grabbed the ace of spades and exited with another club. Declarer now prepared for an end play by cashing the king of spades. He returned to his hand with the ace of diamonds and led a low diamond.

Had West carelessly played low, or even had he gone in with the jack of diamonds, declarer would have been home free. East would have been forced to win the queen and, with nothing left but spades, he would have been forced to yield a ruff-and-sluff, allowing declarer to get rid of his losing diamond.

West, however, had seen this tactic before. If declarer had the ace-queen of diamonds, he would have finessed, for even if the finesse lost, he would have still made the contract if West held the jack of diamonds as well. So West rose with the king of diamonds — the "crocodile coup" — to swallow his partner's queen — and he could take the jack of diamonds for down one.

Soviets launch major offensive in Afghanistan

ISLAMABAD (R) — Soviet and Afghan forces have launched a major offensive against Muslim guerrillas regrouping in the battered Logar Valley south of Kabul, Western diplomats said here Tuesday.

They said two columns of Communist troops, one from Kabul to the north and a second from Ghazni to the south, advanced last week in a pincer movement on the valley.

Civilian losses are reported to be heavy after a steady stream of helicopters flown from Kabul Airport bombed villages in the wide valley, they said, quoting information from the Afghan capital.

The Logar Valley, a key hiding area for guerrillas staging raids on Kabul, was repeatedly bombed last year to clear rebels from its highway leading to the sensitive eastern provinces bordering Pakistan.

But Afghan sources in Peshawar said many of the villagers who fled to other valleys or Kabul last year had returned, settling into areas they had deserted and providing cover for a growing concentration of guerrillas.

The sources said the Logar offensive appeared to be part of an overall Soviet strategy to bomb villages so heavily that the peasants fled, leaving the guerrillas without the food and shelter which they normally find in the countryside.

Continued heavy artillery bombardment of the southern Shomali Valley, the main passage from Kabul to the north, appeared to fit into this strategy as well, they added.

The diplomats reported heavy fighting in Kabul on the night of July 17, one day after a guerrilla attack on the city's airport in which the runway may have been damaged.

Fighting continued close to the eastern border with Pakistan, where Soviet troops have cut some guerrilla supply lines but rebels were besieging an Afghan army base at Hassankhel, they added.

ordinators, may not stand if the coalition fails to meet the deadline for registration of candidates on Wednesday.

Individual parties have until Wednesday to present their candidates, but legal sources said alliances such as the Co-ordinator have until Aug. 4 to register.

orthodox economist whose task will be to fulfill Labour's pledge of injecting growth into a stagnant economy and tackling a heavy foreign debt.

Mr. Lange also named two associate finance ministers, Richard Prebble and David Caygill.

The appointments reflected the importance Mr. Lange has placed on the handling of the economy, political observers said.

Mr. Prebble, who also takes the transport portfolio, is ranked fifth in the cabinet after Mr. Lange, Deputy Prime Minister and Justice Minister Geoffrey Palmer, Overseas Trade and Marketing Minister Mike Moore and Mr. Douglas.

Mr. Caygill, seventh in the cabinet, will also take the trade and industry portfolio.

New Zealand has two women cabinet ministers for the first time, with Anne Hercus taking the Police Ministry and Margaret Shields the customs and consumer affairs portfolios.

The Hercus appointment surprised some observers who expected the Police Ministry to go to Shields.

Ms. Hercus lost out to Mr. Lange in the battle for Labour's parliamentary leadership when Sir Wallace Rowling quit in February, 1983.

For only the second time in New Zealand's history two Maoris will serve in the same cabinet. They are Koro Wetere, who will be minister of Maori Affairs, and Dr. Peter Tapsell, a surgeon who received internal affairs.

Mr. Lange's decision to take charge of foreign affairs resulted from expectations that this will be the toughest post in the cabinet, the observers said.

The Labour government is on a collision course with the United States over its long-standing defence ties through its pledge to renegotiate the 33-year-old ANZUS defence treaty and ban visiting American nuclear warships.

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz made it clear during a visit here last week that Labour's policy would torpedo the treaty but gave Labour a breathing space in which to reassess its position.

Austria has watched developments in Poland with concern since martial law was introduced when it was hit by a wave of Polish refugees.

In 1981, about 29,000 Poles fled to Austria, a traditional haven for people seeking new lives in the West.

The influx has slowed since Austria tightened its visa regulations, but only last week 119 Polish Catholics bound for Rome left their buses in Vienna to ask for political asylum.

Warsaw (R) — Four jailed leaders of the dissident group Kor to be freed under an amnesty for political prisoners will leave prison towards the end of the week, relatives and friends said Tuesday.

Maciek Kuron, son of the group's founder Jack Kuron, and Barbara Szwadowska, a friend of Kor member Adam Michnik, said they had been told semi-officially to expect the four home then.

Mr. Kuron and Mr. Michnik are in Warsaw's Rakowiecka Prison with two other Kor members, Zbigniew Romaszewski and Henryk Wujec, and seven former officials of the banned Solidarity Trade Union who will also be freed.

The first 82 prisoners were released Monday under the amnesty declared on Saturday marking the 40th anniversary of Communist rule. They included 10 of the 652 political prisoners who will benefit.

Mr. Kuron and Mr. Szwadowska said they learned from the same semi-official sources that the Kor prisoners would be driven to their homes to avoid television cameras outside the prison.

The Interior Ministry's Chief Investigator, Colonel Zbigniew Pudysz, said on state television Monday night that he believed the amnesty would bring to an end what he called "the complicated process of politically motivated crimes".

The amnesty also covers underground activists still at large, who will not be prosecuted if they surrender to the authorities before the end of the year. Col. Pudysz said the first people had turned themselves in on Sunday.

Col. Pudysz said underground activists, including Warsaw Solidarity leader Zbigniew Bujak, could only benefit from the amnesty if they surrendered of their own accord.

"If he is apprehended before then, he will be prosecuted," the colonel added.

He said Underground Leader Bogdan Lis and his assistant, Piotr Mierzejewski, both captured last June, were ineligible for the amnesty because it excludes high treason, the offence of which they are accused.

But he hinted that the two might qualify for the amnesty if they co-operated with the authorities. "Much will depend on Mr. Lis and Mr. Mierzejewski themselves," he said.

The television said Monday night's programme with amnesty experts, including Col. Pudysz, was broadcast in response to hundreds of letters from viewers requesting more details on the amnesty.

Earlier Monday, relatives gathered outside Warsaw's Rakowiecka Prison hoping for the release of senior officials and advisers of the banned Solidarity Labour Movement who are covered by the amnesty. In Vienna the Austrian government in a statement issued Tuesday welcomed the amnesty for political prisoners

in Poland.

The Foreign Ministry statement said: "The recent amnesty declared in Poland is a positive element in the development of a country that is not only near to ours in the geographical sense but with which we are also connected by close human ties."

The Polish government and people must show goodwill and make an all-out effort to heal the injuries of the past, it said.

Austria has watched developments in Poland with concern since martial law was introduced when it was hit by a wave of Polish refugees.

In 1981, about 29,000 Poles fled to Austria, a traditional haven for people seeking new lives in the West.

The influx has slowed since Austria tightened its visa regulations, but only last week 119 Polish Catholics bound for Rome left their buses in Vienna to ask for political asylum.

Warsaw (R) — Four jailed leaders of the dissident group Kor to be freed under an amnesty for political prisoners will leave prison towards the end of the week, relatives and friends said Tuesday.

Maciek Kuron, son of the group's founder Jack Kuron, and Barbara Szwadowska, a friend of Kor member Adam Michnik, said they had been told semi-officially to expect the four home then.

Mr. Kuron and Mr. Michnik are in Warsaw's Rakowiecka Prison with two other Kor members, Zbigniew Romaszewski and Henryk Wujec, and seven former officials of the banned Solidarity Trade Union who will also be freed.

The first 82 prisoners were released Monday under the amnesty declared on Saturday marking the 40th anniversary of Communist rule. They included 10 of the 652 political prisoners who will benefit.

Mr. Kuron and Mr. Szwadowska said they learned from the same semi-official sources that the Kor prisoners would be driven to their homes to avoid television cameras outside the prison.

The Interior Ministry's Chief Investigator, Colonel Zbigniew Pudysz, said on state television Monday night that he believed the amnesty would bring to an end what he called "the complicated process of politically motivated crimes".

The amnesty also covers underground activists still at large, who will not be prosecuted if they surrender to the authorities before the end of the year. Col. Pudysz said the first people had turned themselves in on Sunday.

Col. Pudysz said underground activists, including Warsaw Solidarity leader Zbigniew Bujak, could only benefit from the amnesty if they surrendered of their own accord.

"If he is apprehended before then, he will be prosecuted," the colonel added.

He said Underground Leader Bogdan Lis and his assistant, Piotr Mierzejewski, both captured last June, were ineligible for the amnesty because it excludes high treason, the offence of which they are accused.

But he hinted that the two might qualify for the amnesty if they co-operated with the authorities. "Much will depend on Mr. Lis and Mr. Mierzejewski themselves," he said.

The television said Monday night's programme with amnesty experts, including Col. Pudysz, was broadcast in response to hundreds of letters from viewers requesting more details on the amnesty.

Earlier Monday, relatives gathered outside Warsaw's Rakowiecka Prison hoping for the release of senior officials and advisers of the banned Solidarity Labour Movement who are covered by the amnesty. In Vienna the Austrian government in a statement issued Tuesday welcomed the amnesty for political prisoners

هذه هي الحياة